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REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 67 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1936. SIXTEEN PAGES

New Viceroy To Confer With Mahatma ?

Communal Award Battle In Assembly

SANT SINGH AND YAKUB IN THE RING

Kazmi Justifies Attitude Of Congress

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

NEW DELHI: March 17.

The Assembly turned into a veritable battle-ground over the issue of the Communal Award, when Sardar Sant Singh began speaking on the Finance Bill to-day.

In a much-heckled speech, he attacked the Communal Award—twitting the Congress Party as "trembling with fear" lest it offended this side or that, poking fun at Sir N. N. Sircar, "once the greatest fighter," and hurling challenge to the Moradabad Knight and "the expectant Knight from the Punjab."

This speech brought Sir Mahomed Yakub to his feet, who retaliated with a counter-attack characterised by bitter plain-speaking. Disunity, said the speaker, was due, not to Government, but due to men with the mentality of communalists like Sirdar Sant Singh."

Criticising the Military Policy, Sir M. Yakub charged Government with showing favouritism to the Sikh community—calling it "the favourite wife of the Government of India"—and said, the result was they "behaved like Sant Singh."

"Follow Mr. Jinnah," added Sir M. Yakub. "He is the greatest Nationalist in India."

CONGRESS ATTITUDE JUSTIFIED.

Mr. Kazmi in a wise and outspoken speech restored calm atmosphere by reminding the House that the communal question was a matter outside the House and Government had nothing to do with the question. He pleaded for real understanding between communities and justified the Congress attitude.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Sir H. P. Mody initiated the debate on the Finance Bill in the Assembly to-day.

He said that the issue was no longer political. There was no fanatical free-trader in India and Pandit Pant did an injustice to Sir James Grigg. This country must industrialise, if it was to solve the problem of unemployment. He wished to be a whole-hogger even though his speech might not influence Sir James Grigg.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION

Mr. Mody pleaded that the time had arrived for adopting a more definite policy of protection. Another Fiscal Commission should be appointed to investigate the question and also how far the scheme of protection in the country affected the consumer. Sir James Grigg was wrong in making the mathematical calculation that the consumer paid 34 crores yearly for protection to the textiles and sugar.

He also suggested that the Tariff Board machinery was out-of-date. In a decade the board had examined only fifty cases whereas in U. K. the Import Duties Advisory Committee had in three years disposed of 310 applications. Three-fourth of the imports covering 700 million pounds came under the review of the Committee. Tariff Boards in India were far too elaborate in their enquiry and Government of India's examination of its reports was dilatory. The time had also arrived to consider whether industries like glass and cinema, though dependent on imported material should be protected in the larger national interests. Such inquiry was not possible under the existing rules relating to protection. Finally Sir H. P. Mody said that the economic condition of the people of India was alarmingly low as the following comparative figures showed:—

"ALARMINGLY LOW."

Industrial production per head in India Rs. 20, Japan Rs. 158, U. K. Rs. 410, Canada Rs. 470, U. S. A. Rs. 720.

The annual national income per head in India was Rs. 100, Canada Rs. 1,300, U. K. Rs. 1,100, U. S. A. Rs. 2,000, Japan Rs. 270.

Bank deposits per head in India were Rs. 7, U. K. Rs. 700, Japan Rs. 250.

Savings Bank deposits per head in India were Rs. 2, U. K. Rs. 270, Japan Rs. 90, France Rs. 125.

WHY THIS FAVOURITISM?

Dr. Rajan said that a grant of ten lakhs to the research Fund Association for anti-malarial work was miserably low.

He asked the Government not to allow high personages to become heads of the Executive Council of the Indian Women's Medical Service and not to ignore the seniority of Indian women doctors at the time of promotion and not to show favouritism to missionary doctors.

M.L.A.'S PRIVILEGES

Sardar Sant Singh referred to the debate he raised on the question of privilege and the President's ruling and asked why Government had not taken the hint given by the President and brought amendments to Standing Orders by which questions of privilege could be raised at any time. He feared that the effect of the President's ruling was to narrow down privileges believed to have been enjoyed in the matter of publication of speeches made freely in this House.

The President warned Sardar Sant Singh not to discuss the rulings of the chair.

Sardar Sant Singh proceeding suggested that the House had the right to lay down precedents even under the existing law and the executive must submit to the wishes of the House. Otherwise the President should exercise the powers conferred on him to suspend the work of the Assembly until the executive had submitted to the will of the legislature.

Sir N. N. Sircar:—That will suit some members of the Executive Council.

Sardar Sant Singh then referred to the communal award which he described as unjust particularly to the Sikhs and said that so long as the Nationalist Party in the Assembly was there, let the Government be sure that the issue was a live one though Sir N. N. Sircar had described it as dead and cremated and ashes thrown into the Ganges. The whole country was against the communal award.

Sir M. Yakub:—What do you mean by the whole country?

Sardar Sant Singh:—Country minus Sir M. Yakub and company.

Sardar Sant Singh then referred to the discontent created in the Punjab by the award and said a situation had arisen which required statesmanlike handling. Mr. Jinnah's efforts in connection with Shahidgunj were not in the right direction. The mentality of

(Continued on page 8).

NO SECESSION FROM CONGRESS

Mischief-Mongers Spreading False Rumours, Says U. P. Socialist Leader

ALLAHABAD, March 17.

The "United Press" made further enquiries into the persistent rumour going round here that the Congress Socialist Party is going to secede from the Congress after the Lucknow session.

While confirmation of the news is lacking, Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, a member on the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party interviewed regarding the same said:

"Congress Socialist Party has never thought of seceding from the Congress." He also added that one of the principles of the party is to remain within the Congress itself. He doubted, however, that some mischief-mongers are spreading these rumours.

Mr. Gautama further said that his party is going to hold another meeting to study the situation after the Congress leaders have held their consultations with Pandit Jawaharlal and after the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.—United Press.

VENIZELOS SERIOUSLY ILL

PARIS, March 17.

M. Venizelo's condition has suddenly worsened following a servere attack of influenza. Doctors describe his condition as most serious.—Reuter.

Congress And King Edward

MOVE TO ENSURE WELCOME TO HIS MAJESTY.

CALCUTTA: March 17.

The London Correspondent of the "United Press" understands from a highly reliable source that the new Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, will make it one of his first tasks, on arrival in India, to have frank talks with Mahatma Gandhi.

CONGRESS & KING-EMPEROR.

The conversation, it is expected, will centre round the attitude of the Indian National Congress towards the King-Emperor's visit to India during the Autumn of 1937 and other cognate subjects, which may be deemed necessary, to create a situation favourable for according a sincere welcome to His Majesty King Edward VIII.

UNPLEASANT MEMORIES.

The British authorities are, it is gathered, unwilling, in view of the unpleasant memories of the India-wide boycott, under the Congress mandate, of the Prince of Wales' visit to India in 1922, to advise His Majesty to undertake an Indian tour again, without being assured that no hostile and unseemly demonstrations would take place.—United Press.

TRAINING OF DETENUS

Experiment Is Distinctly Hopeful Says Bengal Home Member

CALCUTTA, March 17.

Experiments in connection with the scheme of industrial and agricultural training of detenus were distinctly hopeful, said the Home Member moving a demand of Rs. 1,10,51,000 under "General Administration" in the Bengal Council.

The centres were run virtually on "Boarding House" line, with minimum restrictions. Fifteen were receiving instruction in each of the four camps, and twenty-five were working in the Agricultural Centres. Arrangements had been made to open six more Industrial Centres for giving instructions to 90 men and another Agricultural Centre would be opened to provide instruction for 45 men. —A. P.

INDIAN AIRMEN AT CAIRO

Dalal, Pochkhanawala And Manmohan Singh At Almaza Aedrome

CCAIRO, March 17.

The airmen Manmohan Singh, Messrs. Dalal and Pochkhanwala arrived at the Almaza aerodrome. —Reuter.

Lucknow May Decide For Office-Acceptance

BEST CONGRESSMAN FOR MINISTERIAL 'GADI'?

Mahatma Likely To Support Jawahar's Programme

(From Our Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, March 17

Evidences are not wanting that opinion is veering round favouring of acceptance of offices under the new Constitution.

A great protagonist of the non-acceptance move told me "We do not see the likelihood of our proposals being accepted in the open session of the Congress.

Enquired what attitude they would adopt then he said 'We would see that the best amongst us is installed on the Ministerial Gadi."

JAWAHAR HOLDS KEY

"Acceptance or non-acceptance we have determined to capture the largest number of seats in the elections under the new Constitution" said a congressman in the High Command who came here a few days back but he is certain that unlike the previous occasion this time Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and ot Mahatmaji holds the key to every problem.

I most reliably understand that Mahatmaji will not serve as brake upon Panditji's placing before the country a radical economic programme. He may rather ask his no changer lieutenants like Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to help Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru even if his programme smacks of Scientific Socialism which is the only recipe according to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru for all ills of India.

MAHATMA WILL ATTEND SESSION

I further understand that Mahatma will attend the session though he might not actively participate just as he did once before when Pt. Motilal Nehru and Deshbandu were controlling the Congress machinery.

Germany Accepts London Invitation

COUNCIL SECRET SESSION

Livinoff Attacks Germany

LONDON, March 17.

At the secret session of the Council, Mr. Bruce said he had ursed Von Hoesch to request Germany to expedite the arrival of their representatives in order to participate in to-morrow's deliberations.

The Council held the public session in the evening. The first speaker Rustuaras (Turkey) said as well as being a mediator the Council had the duty as a Guarantor of Security."

M. Litvinoff declared that they could not struggle for collective organisation without measures against breaches of international obligations. The League cannot be preserved if it accustoms the aggressor to ignore its recommendations, admonitions and warnings. M. Litvinoff asked whether the League would condone the promotion of German objective of establishing hegemony over the whole of the European Continent. No country in the world desired to attack Germany. People who interpret the German offer of a non-aggression pact as "love of peace" forget that the Locarno Treaty, which Germany has torn up represents just such a pact. Every country concluding a non-aggression pact with Germany would be immobilised in the event of Germany attacking a third State. Only when it is convincingly proved that their doubts and fears are groundless would they consider Herr Hitler's return to the League as a contribution to the cause of peace.

Herr Hitler's proposals amount to a campaign against the peoples of the states I represent. I am ready to participate in the measures proposed by the Locarno Powers and acceptable to other members of the Council.

Von Hoesch did not attend the meeting pending instructions from Berlin.—Reuter.

"Adriatic" Scratched

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 17.

"Adriatic" has been scratched from Lincolnshire.

LONDON, March 17.

Mr. Eden to-day communicated to Germany regarding Herr Hitler's second point that his peace plan should be discussed.

Germany replied with prompt acceptance of the invitation, stating Von Ribbentrop would be at the disposal of the Council on Thursday and Von Hoesch had been invited to attend the evening meeting of the Council as observer.

The secret meeting of Council this afternoon discussed the German reply and decided to vote on the Franco-Belgian motion affirming the violation of Peace Treaty to be taken on Thursday. On the same day Germans will state their case and members of the Council have reserved right to reply.—Reuter.

German Delegation Personnel

BERLIN, March 17.

The Delegation which will fly to London to-morrow in special aeroplanes will comprise of Von Ribbentrop and Herr Dyckhoff, head of the Political Department, Foreign Office, Herr Woermann, Legal Adviser and Von Schlieden and Herr Frederich Schmidt, high officials of Foreign Office.

The Delegation is expected to number fifteen, including secretaries and interpreters.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S DEFINITE PLAN?

PARIS, March 16.

It is believed that the French will present a definite plan in the morning's secret meeting of the Locarno Powers in London. This includes an offer to submit the Franco-Soviet Pact to the International Court at The Hague. Meanwhile German troops in the demilitarised zone should be reduced and no fortifications built. Should Germany refuse to recognise The Hague verdict, economic sanctions should be applied and negotiations to be begun simultaneously for the guarantee of security of France and Belgium by Britain.

French opinion feels that Herr Hitler's proposals can only be examined when the Rhine frontier is again rendered secure.—Reuter.

Hitler's Theatrical Appeal

FRANKFORT March 16.

"The German nation, do you want to bury the hatchet with France." Deafening shouts of "Ja ja" greeted this question by Herr Hitler in the third election speech in ten days. He said the issue was not Locarno or Versailles but whether it is possible to exclude a nation of 65 millions from the comity of nations. Herr Hitler added; "I shall always be ready to enter an agreement with France.—Reuter.

GOOD DAYS AHEAD FOR NICKEL

International Company Makes Huge Profits

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 17.

A pointer to the expanding trend of industry is the annual report of International Nickel Company revealing record sales for 1935 and net profit of 26,087,000 dollars, an increase of 7,600,000 dollars. The company controls about eighty per cent. of the world's nickel which besides being essential in armaments is now greatly used in the production of highgrade and stainless steels. This absorbs fifty per cent. of the present output while the automobile industry is becoming one of the largest consumers.

The president, Mr. Robert Stanley declared that more nickel is being used now than ever before and it was not unreasonable to assume that the upward trend will continue as world trade improves.

R. C. PLANES BOMBED

DESSIE, March 17.

The Italian bombers destroyed the Ethiopian Red Cross Planes at Quoram.—Reuter.

Explore Other Avenues To Train Youngmen

Sepoys Of Congress Must Be Intelligent, Living Soldiers, Says Jawahar

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

During his stay here Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru requested by Dr. N. S. Hardikar, opened the 2nd Volunteers Training Camp. In doing so Panditji recalled his association with the Hindustani Seva Dal for last 15 years and observed:

"Though discipline demands blind faith and implicit obedience, our sepoys must not be mechanical and dead ones but must be intelligent and living soldiers."

Continuing Panditji said:—

"We must be a disciplined nation. Notwithstanding all shortcomings the other countries are strictly disciplined whereas we betray our utter ignorance of the elementary knowledge of this great art in all walks of our life. Our continued subjugation is responsible for all our defects as we are not given the opportunity to acquire it."

DON'T LOSE HEART.

Panditji asked the volunteers not to lose heart at the present dormant political atmosphere of the country but to be alert to respond to the call of the country when it came. He further added that by declaring the Hindustani Seva Dal and other allied organisations unlawful the Government had prevented his countrymen from training their workers but that did not debar them from exploring other avenues for training youngmen.

Pandit Nehru exhorted the volunteers who had received training and would receive now, to help others in the countryside in inculcating the spirit of discipline and thus a time would come when the whole country would work like a well disciplined man for the cause of the country.

In conclusion Panditji warned the country not to be deluded by the idea that Mahatma Gandhi is an 'Avatar' and that Swaraj would come down from the heaven without any efforts on part of our countrymen. He said:—

"We betray our leader when we ditto him to anything and everything he says without knowing its implications as well as our capacity to carry out his commands. We all irrespective of age or sex should think about the vital problems with which our country is confronted to-day and thus contribute our mite to the solution of the same."—United Press.

PEACE TALKS DENIED

"Abyssinia Determined To Fight To The Last"

ADDIS ABABA, March 17.

Abyssinia's determination to fight to the last is reiterated in a communique which denies any peace talks and declares that 5,000 Gallas at Azeb whom the Italians supplied with money and arms for purposes of revolt have surrendered to the Emperor to whom they have sworn allegiance. One thousand bombs were dropped on the Southern Front in the past week but only three were kill and six wounded.—Reuter.

Jawahar Meets Mahatma
See Page 8

MOB RIOTING IN SPAIN

Heavy Casualties And Lynching

MADRID, March 17.

Consequent upon the continuance of political warfare there was mob rioting in various parts of the country in which five persons have been killed. It has been necessary to extend the "state of alarm" for a further period of thirty days.

Communists and Fascists clashed in Jumilla and one person was shot dead and two lynched. A wealthy cattle-owner was attacked and murdered in Baena. President Zamora's estate in Priego was raided and buildings were burned down.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—An experienced Carding and Spinning-Master with a good knowledge of combers for a fine count Mill. Apply with full particulars of experience, etc., Box No. 2835 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted A first class Boiler Attendant or second class Engineer with knowledge of Electricity for a dyeing factory in Bombay. Apply with the copies of certificates and testimonials to Box No. 5732, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a clerk with some knowledge of book-keeping and typewriting. Meet Secretary Blavatsky Lodge Theosphical Society, 1, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay, between 5 and 7 p.m. (S.T.) or write immediately. 5773.

Wanted smart healthy and hard-working honest young men of age not below 23 to take up a business career. Success guaranteed, if instructions followed. Training and probationary periods 1 and 4 months respectively. Only those ready to give refundable cash security of Rs. 150 should apply with photo if possible stating behind it. height, weight and languages fluently spoken. E. N. M. C/o Postmaster, Dharwar. 5778

Applications are invited from respectable ladies and gentlemen for the post of District and Special Managers on Rs. 110-20-300 and 100-10-200 P.M. in the District of Panchmahals, Broach, Poona, Nasik, East and West Khandesh. Other districts completely filled up. Applications from Retired Government Servants, Legal and Medical Practitioners will also be considered. Posts permanent and pensionable. Apply sharp with credentials to S. N. Pauls, Esqr., Provincial Manager, B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Belgaum. 5774.

12. TO BE LET.

To Let at Matunga, G.I.P. Blocks in Jayaraj Villa and Padamsi Bhuvan on Telong Road near Post Office at moderate rates. See Mali, address Mulji Jetha Market, Ghadial Galli, Vithaldas Mulji. (5772)

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let Rooms in Mathuradas Bhuvan at Khetwadi Back Road, also in Shri Hari Nivas at Gowalia Tank and in Shri Hari Sadan near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66 Vithalwadi. Telephone No. 23518. (5779).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping! Expert Tuition. Moderate Fees. Success Guaranteed.—Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (5721).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. —The Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce will open from the 20th June, 1936, (subject to Government sanction). Applications for admission to the College should be sent to the undersigned. The number of students to be admitted to the Intermediate Commerce class is 80 and to the junior and Senior B. Com. classes is 50. As accommodation in the Hostel is limited applications for the same should be sent on separate form. Those who wish to have their names enrolled should send Rs. 2 as earnest money along with their applications to J. H. DIVAN Hon. Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Proprietary High School. 2833

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Lawyer's complete library including complete I.C.; C.L.R.; M.I.A.; W.R.; and upto 1920 I.L.R.; and P.R.; also P.L.R. Vol. I to 16; list on application:—N. N. Sahni, Advocate, Rawalpindi. (5780).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 100-Rupee Maternity-Loan by Ten 10-7/16th-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. 5691.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—An Influential and Capable Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency on lucrative terms by the Golden Eagle Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore. Directorate include M.L. Pasricha, Esqr., C.I.E., Retired Post Master General, Bengal (Chairman); Sir Mirza Zafar Ali, Kt., K.B., Retired Judge, High Court, Lahore; Sir Sayyed Mohd. Mehr Shah, Kt., M.L.A. Only experienced persons possessing business introducing ability and organising capacity need apply to Post Box No. 225, Lahore. (2688).

Agencies for "NIP" PETROL (Ready Delivery) KEROSENE & DIESEL OILS are granted for different parts of India. Apply International Oil Co., Ltd. Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. 5771.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

To whomsoever it may concern: Return forthwith. Settling matters. Your presence is quite essential. Krishtayya, Bombay. (5748).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 2933/151-Impt.

The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 30th March, 1936 will be duly considered:—

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

"38. Charni Road from its junction with Girgaum Road to its junction with Queen's Road shall be closed to west bound vehicular traffic."

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1936.

2340.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair,
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of DESAI NAROTAM, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at the time of his death at 25, Second Carpenter Street outside the Fort of Bombay, Limited to the property and credits of the joint and undivided Hindu family to which the deceased belonged.

.. Deceased.

CHUNILAL DESAI and AMRATLAL DESAIBHAI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at 25, Second Carpenter Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 9th day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.). TAHIR ALI.

The 9th day of March, 1936.
Messrs SHAH & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

(5838)

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 26th March, 1936 at 3-0 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1935.
2. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th March to 2nd April, 1936, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 7th March, 1936.

2842.

NOTICE

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 26th March, 1936 at 3-30 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1935.
2. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

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By order of the Directors.
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 7th March, 1936.

2841.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LALJI TULSIDAS also known as LALJI TULSIDAS VISHRAM alias THAKER LALJI TULSHIDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a Piecegoods Merchant residing at Kolbha Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Deceased.

AMRATBAI, widow of Lalji Tulsidas, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kolbhat Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. .. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 11th day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the 1st year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 11th day of March, 1936.
Messrs MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

2844

Public Notices.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Medical stores worth about Rs. 10,000/- required for the Human and Veterinary dispensaries of this Board for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1936. Covers containing Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Medical Stores" and delivered at the Office of the undersigned not later than 1 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 2nd April, 1936. Forms of contract, specifications, Tenders (in 3 sets) and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Office of the District Local Board, Thana on working days during Office hours on payment of a fee of Rs. 3/- in cash and a further sum of annas six only if they are desired to be sent by Registered post. The price of the Tender Form will on no account be refunded. The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to give reasons for rejection of any Tender.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general instructions published with the Tender.

AKBAR A. DIVKAR,
President,
District Local Board, Thana.
District Local Board Office,
Thana, 10th March, 1936.

2837

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 910 of 1935.

BAI YESUBAI, widow of Bapu Narayan Mehandale. Plaintiff.
versus.
SHANKER BALWANT MOKASHI. .. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Preliminary Decree and Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of January, 1936, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Sayed Mohamed bin Sayed Nazir deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 4th day of March, 1934, are hereby required to file affidavit of such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each affidavit of claim must be accompanied by a court-fee stamp of Rupees two for filing the same.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1936.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ
Offg. Commissioner.

2843

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO 814 of 1935.

CURRIMBHOY & CO., LTD. (in Vol. Liqn.) ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt., ... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated 28th February, 1936, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the property situate at Carmichael Road (near Altamount Road) Cumballa Hill, Bombay, admeasuring 1052 square yards or thereabouts and registered under New Survey No. 7116 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1A/722 of Malabar and Cuballa Hills Division and assessed under Municipal D Ward.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 17th day of April, 1936, lodge in my Office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1936.

(Sd.) E. R. KHAIRAZ.
Offg. Commissioner.

2839

Auction Sales

AUCTION SALE

Under kind instructions from the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, the undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction at the places, dates, and times mentioned below, a large quantity of serviceable, unserviceable, and obsolete stores, clothing, metals, leather, canvas, machinery, grass-cutting and weight bridges varying from 2 tons to 3 tons, too numerous to mention.

(1) At the premises of Ammunition Factory, Kirkee at 10 a.m. sharp on Wednesday, 25th March, 1936.
(2) At the premises of Kirkee Arsenal, Kirkee, at 10 a.m. sharp on Thursday and Friday, 26th and 27th March, 1936.
(3) At the premises of Military Grass Farm Stack Yard close to Kirkee Rly. Station at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 28th March, 1936.

The attention of purchasers is invited to see the conditions of sale which will be strictly enforced and further that the sales of metals at Ammunition Factory will be held on 25th March 1936 and sales of Clothing and Metals on 27th March 1936 at Kirkee Arsenal for the Convenience of purchasers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—
NUSSERWANJEE FORABJEE & CO.,
94, Main Street, Poona.

BENNETT & CO

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS "CHEMBURKAR WADI" AND "DIKSHIT GROUP" SITUATE AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD AND A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHURCH GAT STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Trustees of the late Mr. Pooranmal Guljee Shinganee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the days mentioned below.

LOT NO. 1.—On Monday, the 30th March, 1936 at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of land or Oart called "Kurward" with buildings situate at Girgaum Back Road known as Chemburkar Wadi and admeasuring about 2654 square yards, bearing Street Nos. 17 to 427 and bounded on the East by the property of Bawa Swami Narayan, on the West partly by a public Road, and partly by the property of Abdullah bin Abedin on the South by the South by the property of Parvatibai widow of Asharam Bhansali and on the North partly by Girgaum Back Road and partly by the property of Abdulla bin Abedin.

LOT NO. 2.—On Wednesday, the 1st April, 1936 at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) on the premesis:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Government Pension and Tax land with buildings etc. situate at Girgaum Back Road admeasuring about 470 square yards, bearing Street Nos. 365 B and 365 D, and bounded on the North partly by a common passage and beyond that partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described on the East by a public passage, on the South by the property of Roza Maria Almeda and on the West by a sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government Pension and Tax land with buildings situate at Girgaum Back Road, admeasuring about 165 square yards, bearing Street Nos. 373 and bounded on the North by Girgaum Back Road, on the East by the property hereinafter thirdly described, on the South partly by a passage and partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on the West by a sweeper's passage.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of Pension and tax land with dwelling house situate at Girgaum Back Road, admeasuring about 246 square yards, bearing Street No. 371 and bounded on the North by Girgaum Back Road, on the East by the common passage of the Oart and on the remaining two sides by the property hereinbefore firstly and secondly described.

NOTE.—According to the Cadastral Survey Extract the area of three properties in the above lot is 956 square yards.

LOT NO. 3.—On Thursday, the 2nd April, 1936 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of land with dwelling house situate at Church Gate Street, admeasuring about 92 square yards bearing Street No. 42 and bounded on the East by the property of Sir Mahomed Yusuf, on the West by the property of Prince Ali Khan Aga Khan, on the North by the property of Dady Shet and on the South by Church Gate Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Trustees of the late Mr. P. G. Shinganee at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE OF SUNDER VILLAS AT LOUISA POINT, MATHERAN

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay, separate offers (1) for the purchase of the above bungalows and out houses with land denoted as Plot No. 66 about 2 acres 32 gunthas and (2) for the furniture therein will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on Thursday, 26th March 1936.

AUCTION SALE OF "TILS MOTORS," OFFICE FURNITURE, TOOLS, AND MACHINERY, OPPOSITE BRADY'S FLAT AT COLABA CAUSEWAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public Auction on Tuesday 24th March, 1936, at 4-0 P.M. (S.T.) on site at Tils Motors, opposite Brady's Flats at Colaba Causeway:—

(Motor Cars) Delages No. W 1222.
Delages No. X 2534.
Fiat No. Y. 1321.
Renault No. Y. 9755.
Ford No. Z 8225.
Fiat No. Y. 5555.
Singer No. X. 8477.
Rolls Royce (unregistered).
Willy's Truck with double break down crane and salvage fittings No. X. 8313.

Steel bridges, cranes and other machines etc. Full payment in cash against immediate delivery.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT KANDEWADY LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lala & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Dattaram Dinanath Deulkar alias Dewoolkar Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. Auctioneers will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, 1936, at 4-0 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of second Mortgage dated the 12th day of June 1935 and made between the said Dattaram Dinanath Deulkar alias Dewoolkar of the one part and the Hormasji Rustomji Mistry and Bai Ratanbai Hormasji Mistry of the other part

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Kandewady Lane outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 325 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61 New No. 553; Old Survey No. 485, New Survey No. 7597; bearing Municipal Ward D. No. 799 and 800, Street No. 10 and 11; Cadastral Survey No. 438 Girgaum Division and bounded on the North by Sweepers passage appertaining to a house formerly belonging to Managesh Shivram and now belonging to Bai Luxmibai widow of Madosudan Balkrishnaji and her sons on the South by Sweeper's passage appertaining to the property of the said Dinanath Vinayak Deulkar and beyond that house of Narmadabai widow of the late Moroba Pandurang Varde on the East by the Oart of the Trustees of Copper Smith Community, and on the West by the Kandewady Lane with appurtenances formerly and now in the occupation of the said Dattaram Dinanath Deulkar and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Lala & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

GLORIOUS 2ND WEEK!!
He fought for his NATION and won Freedom!
Saroj Movietone's Sjt. Nanabhai B. Desai
Special Attraction.
ULTIMATUM
Starring
YUSUF EFFENDI (H. M. V.) KHOORSHED, ZEBUNNISA, PRABHASHANKAR, BALABHAI, JANI BABU
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Fri., Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Mainly About Motion Pictures

Kumari Panna in "Snehlata" running at the Roxy.

IS BROADCASTING MORE URGENT THAN FILMS?

Bias Of Central Budget

ITS IMPLICATIONS EXAMINED

(CONTRIBUTED)

At the time of the last year's budget, the present writer had drawn attention to the neglect with which the Government treats this industry, while it had shown greater sympathy for propagating broadcasting. Compared to broadcasting, the film is a much more potent and cheaper instrument for educating the public, particularly for health and sanitation propaganda. Broadcasting as at present or for years to come will not be able to compete with the film in its efficacy and its ability to reach every nook and corner of the country. The ways in which so many foreign countries have utolised the film for obliterating illiteracy and for general culture, even including rural uplift, and by that instrument wrought miraculous changes yet it seems to find no favour with the arbiters of our destiny. This is evident from the fact that even in this year's budget proposals, the film industry has not a ray of hope, while broadcasting has a new grant of Rs. 20 lakhs. This clearly shows that the film industry is being treated in a step-motherly manner.

Immediate Needs

We shall try to state what are our urgent and immediate needs. The number of films produced in India is fast increasing which means that the customs revenue from import duties on raw films, and equipments for production o films is increasing rapidly. Not only that, but the Government (of course provincial governments) derive quite a handsome revenue from the entertainment tax; Bombay alone contributing about Rs. 7,75,000 every year of which more than three-fourth's must be from cinemas. In spite of such a good income, the Government does little, practically nothing, to help this industry directly or indirectly. It should be said to the credit of a few of the provincial governments, that they have since last year begun to allot meagre sums for propaganda through films, though details of the manner in which such scanty sums are to be spent have not yet been widely known.

Unfortunately, the film industry is not yet properly organised to carry on a vigorous campaign for the redress of its grievances, and so the efforts of the Motion Picture Society of India, and through it those of the film groups in the Central and local Legislatures have as yet practically no effect on the authorities.

The industry has been demanding the reduction of import duties on raw films, for years past, yet nothing has been done. On the other hand foreign film importers have now found out a clever way to pay less import duties on imported films. Formerly they used to get as many positive copies as were required from the foreign producers, and in that case had to pay import duties on so many copies, while now they import only one positive copy, pay the duty for only one, and get the other copies duped and any number of positive copies printed therefrom in India, thereby saving quite a large amount in customs duties. It would now be realised that by this clever manipulation, the competition of foreign films with Indian films becomes more severe, which means a setback to Indian films and state revenue.

Foreign Films

Many of the foreign countries have imposed barriers against foreign films just to help the indigenous film industry, while in India as yet we have not had any such thing. With the production of excellent Indian films such as the recent productions of the New Theatres, the Prabhat, and similar established studios during the last year without state aid or protection; it can well be imagined that would have been the position of State aid or protection had been available.

Film Research

After some preliminary work the Government can very well establish a central film bureau, for research work as well make provisions for training of technicians for the various technical departments of film production. Such a planned programme would not only bring about a general awakening amongst the masses, but as it would provide employment for more and more educated persons, it would help to relieve unemployment. The state can also get special films on educational subjects produced and that would also be helpful to the educational department.

Japan's Example

It would not be unfair here to refer to the other needs and grievances of the film industry, for the alleviation of which the state can do a lot, at no or practically little cost. The Indian film industry imports every year lakhs of rupees' worth of foreign raw films, and machinery. The state can very well through the Indian Trade Commissioner insist on the suppliers of such materials to train Indians in their factories. Such an attitude was adopted by countries like Japan, in order to train the countrymen in new industries. And if any of such suppliers refuse to afford such facilities for training, the state could impose heavy tariffs to bring round such recalcitrants.

Foreign Films Made In India

Apart from the budget proposals of the central government, the country has a great and grave complaint against the government as regards their policy towards Anti-Indian propaganda through films. The Indian Government should take up a bold stand and if the producer fails to come round, ban all the pictures, of such producers or distributors in India. It should not be forgotten that foreign film producers earn quite an appreciable amount from the Indian market, and once they realise that their income would be affected, they would realise the folly of their policy and pictures. Not only this but some foreign film producers come to India, enjoy the hospitality of our Rajahs and with the help of toling Indians shoot portions of their films in India. Portions, which not only misrepresent India and Indians, but malign them, and then exhibit such travesties to the outside world. To stop such occurrences, no exposed film should be allowed to be exported unless it is censored by a special board of film censors, on which nationalist opinion should be fairly represented.

The Government of India should be made to set apart every year at least Rs. 2 to 5 lakhs for formation of a department, to get produced such instructive films, and the provincial governments should be made to organise for the exhibition of the same. Within five years miraculous results will be achieved.

SHALINI CINETONE'S

New Marathi Picture

"ASEER-I-HAVIS"

But for two sets the whole picture is ready and Pandit Shivkumar is busy in the editing room. The picture will be ready for release in the next month.

"INDIAN SHYLOCK"

A powerful subject depicting the life of a farmer and the village money-lender is taken in hand, the script of which has been written by the well-known dramatist Mr. Vishnupant Oundhakar. The shooting of the picture has commenced in right earnest and Mr. Baburao Painter is wielding the megaphone. The picture will be produced in the Marathi version only.

SETTINGS IN "PRATIBHA"

Huge sets for the new picture "Pratibha" are in the making and rehearsals are in full swing. Pandit Anandkumar is busy writing the dialogues of the Hindi version of the picture.

Syt. Mani Lal, the famous artiste of the Bengali Stage in the Hindi picture "Bal-ka-Rat, directed by Madhu Bose.

"DIL-KI-PYAS"

Second Week At The Majestic Cinema

Those who have seen late Aga Hashra Kashmeeri's dramas on the stage cannot but remember the touching situations of his latest marvellous play "Dil-Ki-Pyas"—which now comes to you as photo-drama on the silver screen. "Dil-Ki-Pyas"—a drama of a lost soul of a Hindu merchant who in the passionate whirlpool of foreign civilization forgets himself and his faithful wife, who is an ideal woman. This "Dil-Ki-Pyas" is now running second week at the Majestic Cinema during large crowds of audiences since its release.

"Dil-Ki-Pyas" has stars like Miss Kajjan, well-known songstress, Miss Mukhtyar Begum, Patience Cooper, Violet, Rosie, S. Keravala, Surajram. This picture with wonderful song hits must be seen and heard this week at the Majestic Talkies.

BENGAL BOARD OF CENSORS

Mahatma Gandhi's Cartoon!

Mr. K. G. Parvatiker, Poona, writes:—

Some days back, I had an opportunity of witnessing a talkie entitled "World's Fair." It was a cartoon, and as such, I suppose, it was meant for amusement. But, it was far from fulfilling that object.

In it, is depicted Mahatma Gandhi, or some one really much like him, and the likeness is so vivid that his nearest relatives and his ardent admirers might easily believe that it was he. For instance he is depicted as a blackish person, and is wearing spectacles, all complete and is made to dance and make faces etc. Now, I do not see the reasonableness or necessity, of introducing such a great saint in making him not only to attend such performances—although I admit, the show was ingenious, but, all the same shallow. (And everybody knows that Gandhiji is too serious for that) but taken an active part in it, and in making him dance very unelegant dances, skip, look funny and all these sorts of absurdities, which cast a slur on his general character, deportment, and position. If the directors of the film hoppe to amuse us by that they are very much mistaken. They might as well have introduced another figure in place of this which resembles no body, more clown like and it would have amused all the people more, into the bargain. The directors do not seem to know that such a misrepresentation of Mahatmaji, would lower him in the eyes of the public at large. If at all they know,—which seems more reasonable—they do not care, for the feelings of a dependant nation which is separated from them by miles and miles of deep sea.

And, they produce such a thing as this, and calmly send it out to India, as a matter of course, like any other ordinary film. We would not have him shown in this fashion. In fact we do not want them to sketch the character of anybody whom they do not understand. I would like to know what our Bengal Board of Censors are doing. Whether they have sent a note of protest, so that the Government would take due notice of it in due time as they did with "India Speaks."

What with these and other very books like "Mother India" the mind of the people is very much disturbed at present. The outsiders must know that even the ants bite, if we tread upon their ant-hill. We are more civilised; perhaps, we protest.

From public policy, if not from considerations of humanity, justice and good-will, it is highly expedient that the said film be banned from being screened in India.

Buhdhuri and Sanyal in "Millionaire" New Theatres' new picture to be released soon.

EZRA MIR IS ACTIVE

At Tollywood Studios

One of the busiest film executive in Calcutta there is Mr. Ezra Mir, whose strong hold at the Tollywood Studio is the mecca of activity. Mr. Ezra Mir reputed director of 'Nur-Jahan," "Zarina" "Phantom of the Hills" and other film successes; is indeed one of the most versatile directors of the Indian film industry in as much as every production film is different in character, theme, and story to his previous ones. At Tollywood—he has written and directed. 'My Beloved', Rastuda Struggle—Devils Dice' and 'Regeneration'. The former was released and latter two are ready for release.

'Struggle'—a mighty social drama portraying the struggle for existence, love and happiness. 'Devils Dice'—a thrilling detective mystery action picture which is expected to be the sensation of 1936.

'Regeneration'—another mighty story from the magic fun of Ezra Mir—a mighty theme; with mighty characterizations. It is the story of a man and a woman who lose their souls to the Devil but finally is redeemed to God.

Director F. R. Irani's 'Dangerous Woman' is fast nearing completion very shortly they will start for Dhanbad for this picture 'Raj Dulari's editing is nearly finished.

Mr. Irani has decided to produce another social picture with some of the best stars of the screen will appear for the first time with Miss Jehanara Kajjan and Mr. Khatl.

BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS UNDERTAKE

Comedy And Problem Picture

Bhavnani Productions' thrilling comedy "Dare Devil" or "Jung Bahadur", which is having a successful run in North India will be released very shortly in Bombay. As the story is adapted from Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" and as some thrilling incidents have been blended together, this picture is being appreciated as good light entertainment.

"Dilawar"—the third picture of Bhavnani Productions is now being edited and will be ready for release this month. This film depicts the exploits of a woman, who turned a dacoit just to take revenge on society for the injustice done to her. This picture is full of thrilling incidents interspersed with touching romance. Moti, Prabha, Navin, play the chief roles, ably supported by Nayampally, Paracher and Shivram.

Mr. Bhavnani will start work on a problem picture, the story of which has been specially written by Pandit Narottam Vyas. This picture will touch a prominent social problem of the day.

Question Of The Week

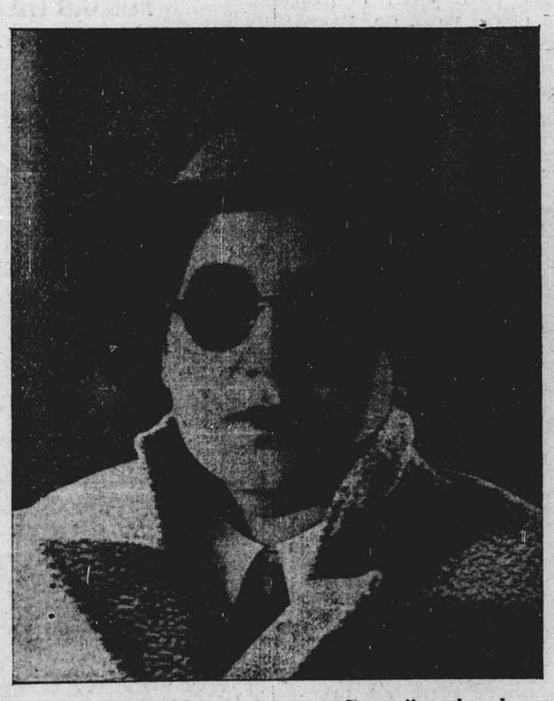
Does the Educated Indian, as a class, boycott Indian picture?

"SNEHLATA"

Gujarati Picture At The Roxy

They were two gay birds—they loved—they sung, they flew in the sky of romance and imagination. Their happiness was bliss. But did it last for ever? Something startling happened!

They were Sudhakar and Snehlata—studying together at Poona College—loving and wooing each other. "We shall love, live and die together whatever may come to us! Even death shall not separate us!" This was their vow. But the things happened ither wise Sudhakar's father, Sudhakar's Society had arranged a marriage for him. He was called telegraphically to Bombay—but before he could go there, he said that Snehlata had given birth to a child. He had to marry Kusum—a girl whom he did not know—and for the "good" of all, he had to forget Snehlata—his sweetheart, who had become a mother of a child without marriage. The story develops in touching situations that will tell upon your hearts. This is Prakash Pictures second Gujarati picture of modern Gujarat. It stars Kumari Panna, Ranjit, Kumari Gulab, Kumari Mohinee, Kumari Shirin, Umakant, Lalloobhai, Ismail, Jayant. It has snaply and catering dialogues and melodies. "Snehlata" is a picture of high standard during this week at Roxy Talkies.



Kumari Aruna Devi in "Deccan Queen" to be shown at the Imperial this Saturday.

Kumari Prabha is an acquisition for the Bhavnani Production. The new "find", as she is described by her admirers, will be featured in "Dare-Devil" the forthcoming picture of the studios.

"ULTIMATUM"

At The Globe Talkies

Saroj Movietone's smartly different talkie "Ultimatum" is drawing crowded houses since last two weeks at Globe Talkies. "Ultimatum" is a story of a valiant youth of Islam who in order to save his nation from the invasion of foreigners, mobilises a big army of young soldiers and save's the country. With gripping and heart-touching situations, "Ultimatum" is a picture surely to thrill you. It has stars like Yousuf Effendi, Khurshed, Zebunisa, Prabhashanker, Janibabu.

Charity Performance

There was a very pleasant function on Sunday morning, when the proprietor of the Majestic Cinema gave a benefit performance of the Pouranik picture "Chandrasena" in aid of the Sind Maratha, a Marathi weekly paper of Karachi. The paper is edited by Mr. D. V. Anavkar for the last three years. Mr. Anavkar, besides being a life worker of the Shri Shivaji High School, is a great social worker in Sind. Miss Daundkar, presided over the function which was attended among others by A. N. Surve, M.L.C., Mr. S. N. Rege, Mr. J. S. Savant, and others. Messrs. Surve and Rege made speeches eulogising the services of Sind Maratha for the welfare of the Marathi speaking population in Sind.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

I. F. A.'s Federation Scheme

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

COMPLIMENTS FOR MAHARAJA OF SANTOSH

Readers of these columns will remember how the All-India Football Conference convened by the Indian Football Association of Calcutta for the purpose of forming a controlling body for soccer in this country, ended in a fiasco at Darbhanga in September last. I do not wish to go over the old history again, as its recapitulation at this stage is likely to do more harm than good to the cause which we have at heart. I sincerely congratulate the Maharaja of Santosh, President of the I.F.A., for pursuing his object in a dispassionate and statesmanlike manner. The scheme which has placed before the public deserves our best consideration.

PERSONAL VIEWS.

In course of this article I propose to examine it in all its bearings. Before I do so, however, I must make it absolutely clear that I am doing this only as an Indian sportsman and journalist, and my views herein expressed have nothing to do with the Indian Football League of which I have the honour to be the President. The League has not considered the scheme as yet. After they have done so, they are sure to give publicity to their opinions if and when they deem fit.

THE NAME.

The first article says:—"The administration and enforcement of the rules, regulations and bye-laws of the Association, so far as they relate to All-India and International affairs, shall be entrusted to a second council to be called the Federal Council of the I.F. A.

It is clear from the above that the scheme has been formulated within the framework of the I. F. A. and the proposed Federal Council will be nominally a part and parcel of that Institution. This has been done, I believe partly in submission to the demand of some of the provincial associations to surrender its title to the All-India body, and partly to make the I.F.A. a truly representative body of All-India.

CHIEF OBJECTS.

I am not one of those who would fight over the name. I do not care by what name the controlling body is called, as long as it possesses all the powers and all the materials for a real and strong national organisation. The chief objects as laid down are as follows:—

(a) To promote the game of association football in India by organisation, management and control of Inter-Provincial Football Leagues, tournaments and matches.

(b) To enable India to participate in International Competitions.

(c) To help the creation of proper football zones in India.

(d) To exercise control over presidency or provincial associations, affiliated to the Indian football associations.

(e) To co-ordinate and standardise the activities of such presidency or provincial associations are those of their constituent clubs for the healthy growth of a corporate life in the domain of football.

(f) To take all such steps and do all such acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the feregoing matters and matters implied or involved therein.

If the first principle of having the controlling body within the I.F.A. is agreed upon, there is nothing in the above objects to which one can take exception.

FEDERAL COUNCIL.

Now we come to the composition of the Federal Council:—

The Federal Council shall be constituted on an all-India basis, consisting of two representatives from Bengal Proper, two representatives from the erstwhile province of Eastern Bengal and two representatives from each of the following presidencies and provinces:—Bombay, Madras ,Punjab United Provinces, Assam, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa. Two representatives from the States collectively, and two representatives from the Army Sports Control Board, India.

The Federal Council shall also have one representative from the Indian Railway Atheletic Association to represent the Indian railways collectively, and one representative from the province of North-west Frontier.

METHOD OF ELECTION.

Two representatives of Bengal Proper shall be elected by the governing body of the association from among its members. Other Provincial representatives shall be elected from amongst eligible candidates, i.e., members of presidency or provincial associations, affiliated to and recognised by the Indian Football Association, or members of constituent clubs of such presidency or provincial associations, by single transferable votes to be cast by the members of the recognised central association in each presidency or province, having due regard to the number of seats allotted to each of them on the Federal Council of the Indian Football Association.

(To be concluded on Sunday next)

BOMBAY XI FOR RANJI TROPHY

Change In Team To Play In Semi-Finals At Delhi

A change has been effected in the personnel of the team representing the Bombay Cricket Association in the Semi-Final round of the Ranji Trophy coming off on March 21, 22 and 23 at Delhi.

The following is the team as finally selected:—

H. J. VAJIFDAR (Captain),
V. M. MERCHANT,
R. J. D. JAMSETJI,
D. D. HINDLEKAR,
C. N. MEHTA,
S. M. KADRI,
B. R. PATEL,
J. B. KHOT,
K. N. DIVEKAR,
A. BAPORIA,
R. R. WADKAR.

RESERVES.

B. K. Kalapesi,
G. Richards,
D. S. Talpade.

BOMBAY-TRIVANDRUM AIR SERVICE

Changes In Timings From March 25 Announced

Owing to the change of timings in the Karachi-Madras Air Service resulting from the revised time-table of the Imperial Airways India and Australia services and in order to maintain the through connection, the following changes in the days of departure and arrival of the Bombay-Trivandrum Service have been found necessary. With effect from March 25, the southbound service will leave Bombay at 6-30 a.m. on Wednesdays instead of on Tusdays. The return northbound service from Trivandrum to Bombay will leave Trivandrum at 8 a.m. on Mondays instead of on Fridays as at present with effect from 30th March.

Apart from the change in the days of the service, the times of arrival at and departure from places served by this air line will remain as before. The revised time-table will therefore be as under:—

SOUTHBOUND.	(Every Wednesday)	
Bombay	Dep.	6-30 hours
Goa	Arr.	9-05 ,,
Goa	Dep.	9-30 ,,
Cannanore	Arr.	12-15 ,,
Cannanore	Dep.	12-45 ,,
Trivandrum	Arr.	15-21 ,,
NORTHBOUND:	(Every Monday.)	
Trivandrum	Dep.	8-00 hours.
Cannanore	Arr.	10-35 ,,
Cannanore	Dep.	11-05 ,,
Goa	Arr.	13-45 ,,
Goa	Dep	14-15 ,,
Bombay	Arr.	16-51 ,,

CARNERA KNOCKED OUT BY NEGRO

PHILADELPHIA: March 17.

Leroy Haynes, the Negro from Los Angeles defeated Carnera by a technical knockout in the third round of a ten round contest.—Reuter.

Acceptances For To-day's Races

Programme Of Eight Events Welcomed With Relief

The following are the acceptances for the Hospital Day Meeting to be held to-day.

1st Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE PROBATIONERS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1935, direct from the country of foaling, and which have not won since landing. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mosul Prince 9-3; Rathfan 9-3; New Hilla 9-1; Jankiz Khan 9-1; Khallan Dabih 9-1; After 8-10; Best Wish 8-10; Asmat Pasha 8-10; Walk Over 8-10; Firdosi 8-10; Nassar Allah 8-10; Taj Hilla 8-10; Full Moon 8-10; Masud Shammar 8-10; Radio 8-10; Neptune 8-10; Wiseman 8-10; Amin 8-6; Watban 8-6.

2nd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE CONVALESCENT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs 400; Third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or aces of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

The Knut 9-8; Turkish Prince 9-0; Kanz al Muluk 8-10; Amij 8-10; Prosperity 8-5; Howel 8-5; Orkhan 8-4; Saif al Iraq 8-4; Tofan Beg 8-4; Ghoj al Sa'ad 8-2; Saif Antar 7-13 Gay Life 7-13; Mijhim 7-9.

3rd Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE SASSOON HOSPITAL PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second Rs 400; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class III, landed before 1st July, 1935.

Faust 9-0; Dark Horse 8-11; Up-to-Date 8-11; Billy Boy 8-9; Tair al Zaman 8-9; Suhama 8-7; Moon Spark 8-7; Fair Play 8-2; Stingaree 8-0; Karim Beg 8-7; Young Bucknell 8-2; Artighril 8-4; Lamington 8-2; Atiyat Allah 8-2; Mattar 8-2; Kassab 8-2; Quality 7-11; Sattam 7-11; Beautiful 7-9.

4th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Tai Yang 9-4; Bold Bandit 9-0; Honeysuckle 8-11; Sky Hero 8-7; Maid at Arms 8-7; Mad Hatter 8-7; Miss Fisher 8-1; Wny 7-12; Savonette 7-11; Excellence 7-10.

5th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE HOSPITAL FUND PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

Hazima 9-4; Iraq Gift 9-0; Rushdi 8-12; Al Ghazi 8-11; Havana 8-8; Kabaila 8-7; Madhi 7-7; Sa'ami 8-5; Zoolum 8-4; Alharith 8-1; Bahadur al Iraq 8-3; Silver Jubilee 8-3; Muhaisin 7-13; Shara'a al Jamil 7-11; Virkumar 7-10; Amirulmulk 7-8; Mosul King 7-7; Kummer 7-7; Laffy 7-4; Mushoor 7-4.

6th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Woolworth 9-0; Grecian Orb 8-13; Dopatta 8-11; Staff Officer 8-4; Fearless Prince 8-11; Myron 8-5; Berrydale 8-5; Provence Rose 8-4! Smilin' Thro 8-3; Bistonian 8-1; Raghubeer 7-12.

7th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,250; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Solar Barn 9-0; Cybo 8-13; Recall 7-12; Dandy Brush 8-11; The Earl 8-11; Mr. Pip 8-8; Inveralga 8-6; Golden Yew 8-1; Young Bachelor 8-1; Wagon Hill 7-12.

8th Race: 6-30 p. m.

THE KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Burgess 9-4; Baden 9-0; White Flower 9-1; Vershan 9-0; Yawir Awar 9-0; Funny Face 8-5; Green Lawn 8-4; Blanche 8-1; Pasha 7-7; Saduzaman 7-4; Yanoos 7-4.

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION

The following addition to, and changes in, the Classifications have been made:—

Field Marshal (late Ben Marshall) Class I.

Shivaji the Great (late Hyperion) Class I.

Philostrate Class III.

Lucan Class III.

Low Tide Class IV.

Happy Star Class IV.

Question Mark (late Brecknock) Class II.

Black Prince (late Nigger) Class IV.

Shivratri (late Rag Doll) Class III.

Irongrey Class I.

Brawl Class III.

TRANSFERS.

Al Muqbil from Class III to II.

Dilawar from Class III to II.

Selections For To-day's Races

Staff Officer Should Win J. J. Hospital Plate

(By "SENEX")

The following are the selections for the Hospital Day Meeting to be held to-day:—

1st RACE—
WALK OVER 1
JANKIZ KHAN 2
RATHFAN 3

2nd RACE—
KANZ AL MULUK 1
TURKISH PRINCE 2
PROSPERITY 3

3rd RACE—
FAUST 1
TAIR AL ZAMAN 2
UP-TO-DATE 3

4th RACE—
BOLD BANDIT 1
TAI YANG 2
MAD HATTER 3

5th RACE—
RUSHDI 1
LAFFY 2
SILVER JUBILEE 3

6th RACE—
STAFF OFFICER 1
PROVENCE ROSE 2
FEARLESS PRINCE 3

7th RACE—
DANDY BRUSH 1
SOLAR BARN 2
MR. PIP 3

8th RACE—
WHITE FLOWER 1
BLANCHE 2
VERSHAN 3

DAILY DOUBLE.
FAUST & STAFF OFFICER.

DAILY TREBLE
RUSHDI, DANDY BRUSH, WHITE FLOWER.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

WEDNESDAY, 18th MARCH

Two of the following frequencies will be used:

GSG 17.79 (Mcs (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mcs (19.82m.) GSF 11.86 Mcs (25.29 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Walton Symphony 8-15 p.m. The Composer at the Pianoforte—6' Michael Head. A recital of Michael Head's songs, sung by Norman Notley (Baritone). (Accompanied by the composer). 8-40 p.m. Talk: "The Conquest of the Air"—4. 9 p.m. The B.B.C. Welsh Orchestra; leader, Frank Thomas; conductor, Idris Lewis. Arthur Walter (Baritone). 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, relayed from the Pump Room, Leamington Spa.

Bombay Programme

WEDNESDAY, 18th MARCH

VUB 250.9 metres. 855 kcs.

12 noon Selection of Indian Music. 1 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Music. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel (By kind permission of the Management). 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Bhajan Songs. Eknath Hatisar. 7 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. In and Around Bombay. Gossip of the week. 7-25 p.m. Eknath Hatiskar in more Bhajan Songs. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. Bhakta Sudama (A Hindi Musical Play).. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. "My Reminiscences of Bombay," Sir Stanley Reed. 10 p.m. "A Studio Concert.

Delhi Programme

WEDNESDAY, 18th MARCH

VUD 340.136 metres. 882 kcs.

1 p.m. Time Signal. Akhtar Jahan of Akbarabad, Thumris. 1-30 p.m. Haidar Husain, Sitar—Handol. 1-40 p.m. Akhtar Jahan, Ghazals. 2 p.m. Sardar Husain, Violin—Sarang. 2-5 p.m. Akhtar Jahan, Ghazal. 2-15 p.m. Bachcha Madrase men. Khan Bahadur Raja Fazil Mohd. Khan. 2-30 p.m. Close down. 6 p.m. "Shadi-ki-Zarurat" —Azim Beg Chughtai. 6-30 p.m. Malang Khan, Sarangi—Multani. 6-45 p.m. Maushaba Bai of Delhi, Hamir Kaliyan. 7 p.m. Haidar Husain, Sitar—Basant Bahar. 7-10 p.m. Maushaba Bai, Hori. "Hori Aj jale chahe kal jale." 7-30 p.m. Pachchas Baras pahle ki Delhi. S. U. Maulvi Abdur Rahman. 7-45 p.m. Asad Ali Khan, Ghazal. 8 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra, Malhar. 8-10 p.m. Maushaba Bai, Thumri Tilak Kamod. "Magwa men hoke Thado kahan Girdhari." 8-25 p.m. Karrar and Sardar, Jaltarang and Violin. 8-30 p.m. Asad Ali Khan, Thumris. 9-05 p.m. Maushaba Bai, Dadra, "Mora Krishn Murari Ghar A Gayo." 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Osmania University by Nawab Zain Y. J. Bahadur. 10 p.m. A quintette from His Excellency the Viceroy's Orchestra.

Calcutta Programme

WEDNESDAY, 18th MARCH

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kcs.

49.10 metres, 6,109 kcs.

12-36 p.m. SB Time Signal. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Lunch Time Selections, Relayed from the Grand Hotel, Calcutta. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any). 1-36 p.m. Story by Sreematy Provabaty Devi Saraswaty, "The Deserted." 1-56 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records. 2-26 p.m. Kathakata by Pt. Amulya Krishna Bhattacharya. 5-36 p.m. Recitation from the Holy Quran, by Hafiz Muteheruddin Ahmad. 5-51 p.m. Raga Demonstration by Suresh Chandra Chakravartty, B.L. 6-11 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. Sudhir Banerjee. 6-26 p.m. Kanai Lall Banerjee. 6-41 p.m. Panorama of India by Durgapada Bhattacharya. 7-01 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Kalipada Pathak. 7-21 p.m. Jatadhar Pyne. 7-36 p.m. Mimicry—Vocal imitation of Instrumental Music. Umapada Chatterjee. 7-51 p.m. SB News Bulletin in English. 8-06 p.m. An Empire Programme from Daventry. 8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin. Market Prices. Jute and Gunny and Closing Rates. (In Bengali). 9-06 p.m. SB Vocal Music (Bengali). Miss Angurbala—Light Bengali. 9-26 p.m. SB Abbasuddin Ahmad—Muslim Songs. 9-46 p.m SB Mystery by X. 10-06 p.m. SB Weather Reports, 2nd Bulletin. Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

LATEST GALLOP NOTES

Fearless Prince Shapes Well On Track

Mattar And Blanche Must Be Noted

(By Our Special Correspondent)

The following gallops were noted in connection with Wednesday's racing:—

DOPATTA (Britt) moved freely over 5 furlongs. Fit and well.

THE NUN (Mendoza) spurted 4 furlongs in great style. Ignore last lapse.

FEARLESS PRINCE (C. Hoyt) toyed with SMILIN THRO' (Riding Boy) in a 6 furlongs gallop. Much improved.

PROVENCE ROSE (Brace) galloped a mile at easy pace. Very Fit.

THE EARL (Hutchins) shaped well in a 9 furlongs gallop. In fine fettle.

HIGHNESS (Bullock) MR. PIP (Graham) MASKED JESTER (Blyth) covered 9 furlongs on the race track. Mr. Pip finished very strongly, but so far he has given his supporters the pip.

DANDY BRUSH (Clarke) finished in front of ROSEVILLE (S. Black) over a mile.

SOLAR BARN (Burn) pleased in a 10 furlongs trial. In fine fettle.

MISS FISHER (Whiteside) gave satisfaction in a 5 furlongs gallop.

MANANNA (Selby) and WHY (Little) finished abreast over 5 furlongs.

HER LADYSHIP (R. Bell) proved superior to TAI YANG (Burn) over 5 furlongs.

MAD HATTER (Burn) showed great speed in a 5 furlongs burst. Likely winner.

WHITE FLOWER (Britt) spurted 4 furlongs. Fit and well.

SADUZAMAN (Simmons) showed to advantage over 6 furlongs. Has reached his best.

YAWIR AWAR (Burn) made a great impression over 5 furlongs on the race track. Has struck form.

BADEN (S. Black) was sent 6 furlongs. Improves with every gallop.

BURGESS (S. Black) travelled 6 furlongs in smooth fashion. Can win when wanted.

YANOOS (Britt) was exercised over the 6 furlongs course. Fair.

BLANCHE (Riding Boy) pleased in a 6 furlongs gallop. Ignore last two lapses.

AL GHAZI (W. Sibbritt) shaped excellently over 7 furlongs.

GOLDEN CROWN (W. Sibbritt) had IMPERIAL (Northmore) for company over 6 furlongs. The former has recovered his old dash.

KABAILA (Blyth) went 7 furlongs. Fit and well.

AZIZA (Riding Boy) gave a very good account of herself over 7 furlongs.

NO LIMIT (Whiteside) galloped a mile in good style. Has improved.

POPPY DAY (Riding Boy) travelled 6 furlongs in pleasing fashion. Very fit.

SAIF ANTAR (Whiteside) was sent 9 furlongs. Fair.

KANANAH (Burn) was fair over 6 furlongs.

RATHFAN (Ahmed Ali) beat a stablemate over 6 furlongs. The former is a promising sort.

WISEMAN (J. O'Neale) travelled 5 furlongs. Fair.

AMIN (W. Sibbritt) had a pipe opener over the 5 furlongs course. Fair.

MATTAR (Northmore) defeated a stablemate over 6 furlongs. Likely to spring a surprise.

FAUST (Marrable) shaped well over 5 furlongs. Very fit.

KING GHAZI (Riding Boy) went 6 furlongs. Fit and well.

NAYAZI (Davison) was fair in a 6 furlongs dash.

Scouts of the David Sassoon School form an archway of staves for the Governor.

LIGHT SHOWERS IN PUNJAB HILLS

POONA, March 17.

The western disturbance passed away eastwards through Kashmir after causing local rain and snow there and a few light showers in the Punjab Hills. Madras reports 1 inch and Sonamarg 3/4. Temperature has fallen and is appreciably below normal in northwest India generally.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in Kashmir and thunderstorm and rain occur in Assam, Bengal and South of Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hour ending 8 a.m. of 17/3/1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 027 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.5 degrees 1.5 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.1 degrees 1.1 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 64 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 217 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 17/3/36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.88 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WOMAN DIES AT 120

Oldest Inhabitant Of Tranquebar

According to the Tranquebar correspondent of "The Hindu," Amina Bibi, a Muslim woman the oldest inhabitant of Tranquebar, died on Thursday night at the age of 120, at her residence in Porayar.

She was the mother of five sons, the eldest of whom is a son aged 70, and two daughters. She was in possession of her full mental powers and senses and retained consciousness to the last. In her last moments she was visited by a large number of people.

Her funeral which was held on Friday was very largely attended by the Muslims in Tranquebar and the suburbs.

The latest betting on the Lincolnshire is 25 to 1 against Jovial Lad taken and offered, and 33 to 1 Hidalgo, taken.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Fagan Vad 10, 1992
Muslim: Jilhej 23, 1354
Parsi: Meher 14, 1305
Hightide: 6-39; 20-32
Lowtide: 2-04; 13-22
Sunrise: 6h. 45m.
Sunset: 6h. 49m.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Bombay Races; Spring Meeting, Hospital Day.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Rev. H. Heras will speak on "Script of Mohenjo Daro", Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Thursday, March 19

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
S. S. Cathay with English Mails due at 4 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. Carthage due at 4 p.m.

To-day's Functions

CONDOLENCE MEETING

A meeting of the past and present Students of the Babu Pannalal Puranchand Jain High School will be held in the School premises at Pydhoni to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to express condolence at the demise of the late Babu Saheb Jiwanlalji.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

APOLLO (Surya)—"Hind Kesari". Daily at 5-14, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Raven." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL+"Tale of Two Cities." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Invitation to the Walz". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Savitri." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pahady Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAXMI—"Dharmatma". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dil-ki-Pyas". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Rose of the Rancho." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Crusades." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Ball at Savoy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Captain Blood". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Anne of Green Gables." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Soldier's Sweetheart" Time as usual.
PALACE—"Now and Forever" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Caravan" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway.

Timing At Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-20	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	13 35	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 30	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Timing At Bombay Central.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for passengers for Europe) 8 55

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
THE CHARMING DANCING STAR
LILIAN HARVEY
IN
A GAY MUSICAL FANTASY
"INVITATION TO THE WALTZ"
A gay and happy picture, with exquisite songs, comedy and dancing.
AN ASSOCIATED BRITISH PICTURE.

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
MARTA .....
LABARR
LU ANNE MEREDITH
FRED CONYNGHAM
in
BALL AT SAVOY

MUSIC—SONGS! TAP-DANCING!
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From TUESDAY 24th MARCH
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RAGINI DEVI
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in EDGAR ALLAN POE'S
The RAVEN
WITH
BELA LUGOSI
"Frankenstein" Karloff! "Dracula" Lugosi! "Goose-Pimple" Edgar Allan Poe! The Triumvirate of Terror! —Together They Give You "The Raven"—Hair Raising, Horrendous Thrill Triumph!
Also
THE KING'S BROADCAST
to the world!

GANGOUR CASE WITHDRAWAL

Bombay Meeting Congratulates Maharajah

A meeting of the citizens of Phalodi (Jodhpur) was held in Hira Baug on Tuesday at 8-0 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and passed the following resolutions.

1. The Pushtikar Brahmin community of Phalodi (Jodhpur State) residing in Bombay expresses its heartfelt joy and congratulates Phalodi Gangour accused on their unconditional release. (2) This meeting expresses its deep devotion and loyalty to His Highness of Jodhpur and records its appreciation to him for his magnanimous and just act of withdrawing unconditionally Phalodi Gangour Case. (3) This meeting expresses its gratitude to His Highness for his donating Rs. one and a half lac for the construction of a water reservoir and thus removing the age-long grievance of water scarcity. (4) This meeting requests His Highness to give due punishment to the officers responsible for disregarding public opinion and troubling unnecessarily peaceful, loyal and respectable citizens of State.

CORPORATION MEETING

A meeting of the Corporation will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.), and not at 3 p.m. as previously announced.

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHRI JAMA'T

The fourth meeting of the Current Year of the above institution will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palla Gally).

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' MEETING

A meeting of all the Municipal Workers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Municipal Gardens at Foras Road for discussing the general grievances of the workers who are not paid any increment for the last 10 years.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION

The thirteenth annual general meeting of the above association will be held in the Secretariat (First floor) to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

An Address will be delivered by Mr. K. F. Nariman Mayor of Bombay.

BOMBAY TAXI (OWNER) DRIVERS' UNION.

An urgent Extra-ordinary general meeting of the Taxi Drivers of Bombay including owners and others, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 2-30 p.m. at the Peoples Jinnah Hall, Congress House, when the Union's final decision will be announced on important questions:—

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when there will be a lecture on "the script of Mohenjo-Daro". (Illustrated with lantern Slides) by The Rev. Fr. H. Heras, S. J.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the 69th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Mr. V. S. Sohoni will conduct Divine Service for the Students and Teachers of the Ram Mohan High School to-day (Wednesday) at 3-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum and in the evening at 6-30 p.m. Mr. D. G. Vaidya will speak on "Saint Dadu" in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

CHIKITSAK SAMUHA

In our issue of Tuesday it was inadvertently stated that an extraordinary general meeting of the Chikitsak Samuha will be held on Sunday next. The meeting will not be held that day but on Sunday the 29th inst. at 4 p.m. at the premises of the Samuha, 173, Girgaon Road, to consider the extension of The Memorandum of Association of the Samuha, when all members are requested to attend.

ADULT EDUCATION IN CITY.

An informal meeting of the members of the Corporation and some of the prominent educationists in the City will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (B.T.), to consider the proposal of promoting adult education and to spread mass literacy in the City, etc., in co-operation with the Schools Committee of the Corporation, all interested in the problem are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay held an informal Investiture at Government House on Tuesday.

Lady Brabourne presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended a Meeting of His Late Majesty King George V Memorial Fund Committee at Government House on Tuesday.

AIR MAIL POSTING

As the Imperial Airways Westbound 'planes will leave Karachi, with effect from the March 21, every Saturday and Wednesday, the latest hours of posting air mail parcels and booking of air mail money orders at the Bombay General Post Office will be:

For Parcels (for places in Great Britain and Northern Ireland), 5 p.m. on Wednesdays and 3 p.m. on Saturdays.

For Money Orders (for Great Britain and Northern Ireland), 1-30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

The latest hours of posting air mail parcels and money orders at the Town Sub Offices should be regulated accordingly.

SCINDIA DIRECTORS ACQUITTED

(Continued From Page 16)

manner in the preparation of the Report and the Abstract.

As regards Mr. M.A. Master, the Magistrate observed that he had nothing to do with the preparation of either the Report or the abstract and it was not signed by him.

Mr. M. D. Raote had not signed the Report and there was no evidence to show that he was in any way responsible in the auditing of accounts or of making reports.

The above findings on legal points, continued the Magistrate, would have been sufficient to dispose off the case against the respondents. But Messrs. Velinker and K. M. Munshi appearing for them stated that as very serious allegations had been made against their clients, the Court should go fully into the details and give its decision.

The Magistrate, accordingly examined in detail the transactions of the Company's representatives in England and the exchange of monies between the different parties.

In conclusion, the Magistrate observed that Sir Shapurji Billimoria had been called by the complainant as his witness to testify to the manner of keeping accounts and the Magistrate had no hesitation in accepting his evidence as against the evidence of two other prosecution witnesses, one of whom called himself as a "Banker by birth" while the other had not audited any accounts. The evidence given by Sir Shapurji approved of the way in which accounts were kept by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company at that time.

"There had not been any misappropriation of any items involved in the case by either Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Narottam Morarji or anyone else nor is any false statement wilfully made by any one of the accused. On the contrary I hold that the abstract is a correct, and true document and I acquit the accused," was the finding of the Magistrate.

JUDGMENT IN SECOND CASE

In the second case, Mr. Subedar charged Messrs. Walchand Hirachand, Ratansy Morarji and Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Directors, Mr. M. A. Master, Secretary, Mr. M. D. Raote, Accountant and K. S. Iyer, auditor of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, with misappropriation and abetment in respect of certain other amounts of the company.

Sir Homuzdiar Dastur in the course of his judgment observed that the complaint was an offshoot of the above complaint. According to the above complaint, the Magistrate framed certain charges and the complainant wanted the Magistrate to frame certain additional charges. The Magistrate refused to do so, as it would vitiate the trial. Hence Mr. Subedar filed this complaint.

The Magistrate further observed that the complaint was a very lengthy one, and it was extremely difficult to say what the exact charges that the complainant wished to lay against the accused. He talked of misappropriation of lakhs, but the complaint was vague.

NO PROOF ADDUCED

When examined he stated he charged the late Mr. Narottam Morarji and Mr. Walchand Hirachand with misappropriation of £47,000 on 9th of October 1919 as being the amount received by Mr. Narottam from the Mitere Shipping Company by way of money to be paid as income-tax. It was alleged that only Rs. 75,000 had been paid to the income-tax office. The second charge was that in October 1919 a cheque for £180,000 which was to be used as payment of dividend to the shareholders of the Palace Shipping Company was not paid but misappropriated by Messrs. Narottam Morarji and Walchand Hirachand. It was alleged by the complainant that Messrs. Walchand and Narottam had misappropriated over twenty lakhs of rupees.

The Magistrate observed that the complainant had not adduced any evidence to show that the accused misappropriated the amount except his mere allegation. As for the second charge, the Magistrate thought that from the evidence, it was clear that the Palace Shipping Company declared and paid in October £180,000 as dividend and a further dividend of £147,000 was proposed to be given later. The dividend was not to go to Mr. Narottam or the Scindia Steam Navigation Company but to the shareholders of the Palace Shipping Co.

In conclusion, the Magistrate observed: "It is absurd to suggest that the cheque for £180,000 was paid to Mr. Narottam for dividend. Not a particle of evidence had been produced to prove that Mr. Narottam or Walchand Hirachand received either £47,000 or £180,000 for or on behalf of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. and misappropriated them." The Magistrate therefore discharged all the accused.

Mr. K. M. Munshi with Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Messrs. Walchand Hirachand, M. A. Master and Raiji while Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. Kanuga appeared for Mr. Raote.

The complainant appeared in person.

ITALIAN NOTE TO LEAGUE

Alleges Brutal Assaults By Abyssinians

The Royal Italian Consul-General in Bombay writes:—

The Italian Government with their note dated March 9 has denounced to the League of Nations the atrocities perpetrated by the Abyssinians on February 13 last, in a raid on Italian labourers, engaged in road building on the Northern front.

The note does not refer to military operations but to brutal assaults on labourers not engaged in fight, and to beastly and ferocious crimes on the wounded and on dead bodies, several of which have been subjected to most horrible mutilations, such as emasculation amputation of the hands, plucking off the eyes, and the use of dum dum bullets causing deep wounds.

The attack presents the typical signs of aggression on the part of the Abyssinians during the last 40 years on all the colonies, bordering Ethiopia. This shows the destiny to which even the labourers engaged in the progress of the civil work are exposed.

Numerous photographs showing abominable scenes and the extent of barbarism in Abyssinia, are attached to the Note.

NEW TRAFFIC RULE IN SUBURBS

The Magistrate of the Bombay Suburban District has issued a rule to the effect that no person shall ride, lead, or keep standing any vehicle including bicycle from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise without a lamp showing white lights in the front and a red light in the rear.

This rule is applicable to all traffic within the Municipal areas of Bandra, Khar, Santa Cruz, Andheri, Vile Parle, Juhu, including the Notified Areas Committee area Borivli, Kandivli and Malad.

The D. S. P. has issued strict instructions to his Subordinates to strictly enforce the rule the penalty for any infringement being maximum fine of Rs. 50.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

B. E. S. T. Company Employees

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company has an Employees' Association, which has been publishing a monthly journal for the last few years. The latest issue of this journal is a special number in honour of Mr. P. D. Mahaluxmiwala who completed his half century in the service of the Tramway Company and is still hale and hearty. He is going to England next month to recoup his health. A few days ago he was presented with an address by the employees of the B. E. S. and T. Company and in reply he pointed out two factors which contributed to his success: (1) "Express your personality in efficient methods and (2) Plan and control your day's work." "The business and social life give us very fine opportunities of expressing our personalities. Whatever you do is the expression of you, says Mr. Mahaluxmiwala, "The man who knows how to plan is the man who gets on."

A Nuisance

Mr. A. K. Lal writes:—

Since your staff correspondent's attention is drawn to every nook and corner of the City. I am surprised that his attention should not have been drawn to the urinal—at a stone-throw from your office—at the junction of Apollo Street and Dalal Street. This being a very busy centre a urinal is, of course, a necessity but the urinal at such a place must be of the latest model. As it is the urinal is a very indecent one inasmuch as the pans being too broad it does not maintain secrecy. The roads at the place being narrow and being a very busy locality the urinal should either be at one side or of the underground type as at Bori Bunder. People of other countries visit the place to have a look at the Share Market—one of the biggest in the world—and it does not befit the gateway of India to have an urinal at the place of the type and as it now stands.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(By A SUBURBAN MAN).

Yesterday I had stated that nothing was yet decided about issuing of the ticket-coupons of the bus-owners. Well I was mistaken for in the evening as I approached the Bandra Railway Station one of the drivers actually pushed into my hands a blue handbill containing the revised scheme of the bus-owners.

In bold types the handbill says: "A boon to the people of Bandra and our patrons." . . . Yes, it looks like a boon for it says monthly, quarterly and yearly passes could be issued at prices that look rather reasonable; the pass entitles the holder to travel to and fro as many times as he likes throughout the day. Now I wonder what is going to be the taxi-drivers next move?

WHIST DRIVE AT WINLINGTON GYMKHANA

On Sunday I am told the Wellington Gymkhana, Santa Cruz, is to hold a Whist Drive at its premises.

This affair I believe is a monthly fixture which usually winds up with a dance.

Various prizes and a silver cup are offered for the Whist . . . so let's hope you do not fail to find yourself there.

SERVICE AND SACRIFICE, ITS MOTTO

Dr. Vad On Medicine As A Profession

"If money is your God, this is not your profession; if you want to lead a lazy life, with plenty of holidays. This is not the career for you," declared Dr. B. G. Vad, M.L.C., speaking on "Medicine as a career for youths," the first of a series of Vocational lectures, to be delivered under the auspices of the Bombay Students Brotherhood. Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, I.M.S., Surgeon-General presided.

The lecturer sketched the history of medicine. At first there was great confusion of functions, the priest, teacher and doctor being rolled into one. To-day intense specialisation had set in and there were separate doctors to deal with diseases of, the eye, the teeth, the heart and so on.

Continuing the Doctor said that Medicine had never been the monopoly of any nation. It was always on an evolutionary basis, every age making full use of all the knowledge in the past.

Proceeding the lecturer explained that it was not enough for a doctor to be a medical man, but he must be a deep student of humanity. He must have great commonsense, tact and patience. A doctor must ever be an optimist; he must never be ruffled but maintain his patience and equilibrium.

Coming to the question of the chances in the profession, the speaker said that no doctor could expect to get enormous riches. It might be that one would have to fight even for his bread, only infinite courage and infinite patience could take him through. But if one wanted to serve humanity and alleviate the sufferings of the poor one ought to become a doctor.

The lecturer further said, that though the cities were overcrowded, there was great need for more doctors, for, innumerable villages were waiting to be relieved of suffering.

INTERNATIONAL PROFESSION.

Medicine was an international profession' said the doctor. They had common ideals; they had a common tradition. Helping an enemy was not a crime—only in this profession. The progress of medicine was the progress of civilisation. The doctor concluded by saying that service and sacrifice was the motto of the profession.

NOT A DULL PROFESSION.

The Chairamn, Major-General Bradfield, said that there were two reasons why one should choose medicine as a career. It was the one career of all others in which one's whole life was given to the service of others. Its ideals were the prevention of disease, the alleviation of suffering, and the healing of the sick. The second reason that should weigh with young people in choosing Medicine as a career was the fact that it was never dull; because true medicine was founded on science and science meant the search for truth and that was always interesting.

Great fortunes could be made in business, large monies could be earned in law but the only reward of medical man was the knowledge that he had done some thing for humanity.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Miss Shetty of the Grant Medical College, the meeting terminated.

Ghee Fakers Convicted

Khimji Karson, owner and vendor of the shop at No. 5 Bhuleshwar Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on March 13 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 56.3 per cent.

Kanji Malsi, owner of the shop at No. 133, Northbrook Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 60 (in default to undergo 3 weeks' simple imprisonment) on March 13 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 96.8 per cent by the Honorary Magistrate at the Esplanade Court.

Nanji Cooverji, owner of the shop at No. 34, (1st Cross) Suparibag Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 15 (in default to undergo 2 weeks' simple imprisonment) on March 10 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 35.9 per cent at the Mazagaon Court, Bombay.

Allegations Of Rash Driving

Allegations that he drove a motor truck along Suparibaug Road on Monday night while under the influence of liquor, brushed past a tram car and dashed against a B.E.S.T. Omnibus, were made against Ismail Balamiya, a motor driver, at the Dadar Court, on Tuesday.

The police stated that the brakes of the truck were defective.

Ismail was remanded on a bail of Rs. 100 for a fortnight.

WEIGHTS
Bombay Weights and Measures Act 1932 now has come in force for the whole Presidency.
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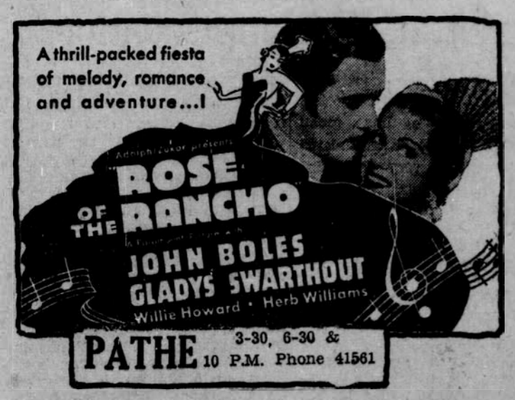
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1936

POLICY OF DISTRUST

Government's Army Policy was again the subject of keen criticism in the Council of State on Monday, when Mr. Kalikar moved a resolution urging the appointment of a committee to advise Government to secure the requisite type of Indian youth for admission into the Military Academy. A feature of the discussion on the resolution was the studiously conciliatory character of the Commander-in-Chief's speech in refreshing contrast with the arrogant attitude he had adopted last week. In view of this and the apology he has offered, we shall refrain from further commenting on certain offensive features of the Army Chief's general attitude towards the Legislature's attempts to influence Government's Army Policy. But his apology and the conciliatory tone of his latest speech do not, in the least, narrow the wide gulf between Government's views and those of the public, with regard to the Indian Army. It is significant that Sir Robert Cassels opposed the most modest resolution of Mr. Kaliker; and the compromise suggested by the Commander-in-Chief, namely, the convening of an informal conference between unofficial legislators and the military authorities and a committee to follow, if the conference could convince him of its need, leaves the whole plan in an utterly uncertain position. What meanwhile is most certain is that, Government distrust and oppose the appointment of any non-official standing committee having anything to do with the Army, however limited its powers to influence their policy.

Amazing Attitude

Both the present Commander-in-Chief and his predecessor have made it clear that the competition among candidates for admission to Dehra Dun Academy is not quite satisfactory, though so far Government have been successful in getting the requisite supply of the right type. Yet when the Legislature offers to help them, through a committee, to find out the causes why the competition is not satisfactory enough and to suggest measures to make it satisfactory, Government shy at the offer and trot out all sorts of excuses to reject it. Some of the causes are clear enough, such as the mischievous policy of excluding certain communities, as non-martial, and certain individuals, for their own political views or those of their relatives, the inordinately costly instruction in the Academy, lack of publicity propaganda, and the like. A well-selected committee should be very helpful to Government in improving matters. But the Commander-in-Chief seems to contend that all is well with their policy, that what is wrong is outside them and their policy, that in the circumstances things will improve gradually in course of time, and that in any case no committee can be of any use in hastening the improvement. In the face of such an attitude will it be wrong for the public to infer that Government do not want speedy improvement, because they do not want speedy Indianisation of the Army?

Encourage Volunteer Movement

Not very long ago almost every province of India and every large community produced a goodly number of generals who gave a good account of themselves even against the better-equipped armies led by Western generals. Every unprejudiced person will admit that, if only there is a fair test, India can even to-day provide splendid material, enough not for one military academy, but for a dozen or more; and that, with tolerably earnest efforts the supply can be increased tenfold in less than five years. But as things are, we have to listen patiently to insulting or patronising speeches on our numerous shortcomings. It is time, however, that the people attempted to rely on themselves and gave to our youth, so far as is possible, the military instruction and discipline which Government would not give. There is a wide scope for what may be called the Volunteer movement, and from more points of view than one, this movement needs to be most earnestly promoted.

The First Issue

Addressing the "German Nation", Herr Hitler declared that "the issue was not Locarno or Versailles but whether it is possible to exclude a nation of 65 millions from the comity of nations." This is quite true. But there is a preliminary issue which Herr Hitler has himself provoked and brought into the froeground as more urgent and dominating. That issue is whether flagrant breaches of international agreement, freely entered into, can possibly be allowed to go unpossibly be allowed to go unchallenged. It is that issue which the League Council has to deal with before it is seized of the other one, the importance of which cannot of course, be too highly emphasised. It is however gratifying that the situation has eased to a certain extent. Berlin reports suggest that Herr Hittler is not now quite as adamantine as he was until the other day. This we regard as due to realisation that Britain would rather stand by France than throw all international decency to the winds. The moral is obvious. Given firmness on the part of Britain, Herr Hitler can yet be made to yield. And in this connection the latest French offer as reported from Paris gives a splendid opportunity to Britain to work for Peace. It also constitutes a tribute to the good sense of France which, undeniably, has strong reasons to be irritated and even excited.

Arbitrary Recommendation

We cannot understand on what principle, if there is any, the Hammond Committee has given the women's seat for Karnatak to the comparatively very backward taluka of Ranebennur. The public of Karnatak, particularly women, are justly protesting against this arbitrary and reactionary recommendation, as may be seen from the articles, published in our columns, by Mrs. Umabai Kundapur, President, Karnatak Bhagini Mandal, Hubli and by Mr. R. S. Hukerikar, a well-known Congress leader of the province. From every point of view the seat should have been assigned to a progressive taluka like Dharwar. The Provincial Delimitation Committee itself had observed that it would have preferred to allot the seat to Dharwar North were it not for the necessity of giving to it the reserved seat for the scheduled castes. But now that even this seat has been taken away from Dharwar North, there is no justification whatsoever for depriving it of the women's seat also. The present decision is calculated to defeat every object in view in reserving a few seats for women. We trust Government will not accept the recommendation and will give the seat to the Dharwar taluka, where there is a much higher standard of education among women.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER

Radio Therapy As Curative Agency: Plea For Facilities

(BY OBSERVATEUR.)

The paragraphs about the proposed organisation of the cancer Tata foundation in this city, published in this journal on the 14th inst; cannot fail to create the (must one say?) deplorable impression that what was important was not the relief facilities for the cancer victims as the claims, apart from their merits, of the local vested interests of representation on the executive personnel. Might one, therefore, be permitted to state how the laity consisting of the victims and relatives of victims of the terrible disease looked at the question?

Radio Therapy

I believe the present radium situation demonstrates that radio-therapy has to-day emmerged out of the experimental stage since Madame Curie first placed humanity under the gratitude of unborn generations of victims of one of the most horrible diseases inflicted on our helpless race till the present time when the great Frenchwoman's brilliant daughter, Madame Curie-Joliot, has made the most important contribution to that therapy. Cancer, generally speaking, remains incurable: but the action on it of radiation principles of radium and X-ray has achieved results intrinsically quite valuable as far as alleviation of suffering and a degree of cure are concerned. From a recent statement published by the Radium Institute of Paris it appears that the latest expert surgical opinion prefers radio-X-ray therapy to pure operative treatment and the figure of cures, at any rate of external cancer is, I believe, as high as 30 per cent.

A Personal Experience

As regards local specialists, to cite personal experience a local radiologist treated a relative of mine with radio-therapy with what I am inclined to regard as excellent results. I have seen radium instantaneously working the miracle of relieving the patient of her terrible neuralgic and other pain. The question, of course, is one of technique, that is to say, of the skill and trained judgment of the radio-logist required to regulate the dose according to the exact requirements: if our radiologist were one of the 'experimental' surgeons one has known in the district he would have clean murdered my poor relative—one victim too many on the already overcrowded altar of science.

Doctors And Disease

All knowledge, even specialist, is in an experimental stage: and cancer is not the only disease in the whole history of disease to constitute an exception to the rule of the evolutionary process of which, in surgery, Pasteur and other great figures mark definite phases in development. Men like Sir Arbuthnot Lane are latterly more hopeful of a permanent cancer cure although, as the great surgeon points out, efforts should be directed towards both prevention and early diagnosis of disease (disease, even in cases of the socalled permanent cures and which, as the bacteriologist maintains, is inherent in the human organism, does inflict a damage that no curative therapy could repair into organic normalcy). Some of us who have had the bitterest experiences of the so-called public hospitals have good reasons to remain sceptical about the blessings promised us by the Tata Foundation. I have known doctors who are found to be highly hamanised (in contradistinction to the type at the other pole of consciousness portrayed by the realistic records of the German war operating-theatres that one has read) but the socio-professional position of the whole class, however imposes certain conditions on their professional behaviour which are deplorably incongruous with the theoretic 'noble mission' that is inflicted on them.

Response To Suffering

If the Trustees of the Tata foundation are inspired by the desire to serve suffering humanity they should secure the best available technical skill. Merit should count in the selection of per-

(Continued on Page 14 Col. 7)

Congress Constitution

Need For Amendment

By R. S. HUKERIKAR.

The Lucknow Congress is fast approaching. It is just likely that the new Congress constitution will undergo many changes. Even when the constitution was accepted by the Bombay Congress, doubts were expressed by many as to its smooth and practical working. It was pushed through in a great hurry. The opinions of the P.C.C.s., were not called for, nor was sufficient time allowed for Congressmen in the country to express their views.

Immediately it was put into force, the Executive Committees responsible for its working began to experience difficulties. When the Working Committee received complaints from various subordinate bodies, it called for the suggestions of those bodies. It seems most of the Provincial Congress Committees have sent their views. It would have been better if the views had been published in papers for the consideration of the delegates. Even now, the Working Committee can do so.

Manual Labour Clause

Had there been a preamble to the new constitution it would have been helpful to the ordinary Congressman to understand its implications. Even after a year's working of the constitution, we are at a loss to know why the labour franchise was introduced! If it is to placate the Socialists, they have already disillusioned us. If it was to make the rich and aristocratic people to take to manual labour, they too have disillusioned us. It is very difficult for me to write with any authority regarding other Provinces but in my own province of Karnataka, I know that such people easily manage to get in. In fact the Congress organisation invites them and finds out some loop-hole to overcome the franchise obstacle. It is reported that some provincial Congress Committees have accepted three annas in lieu of manual labour. Whether this is true or not in other provinces, it was decided informally in the Dharwar District Congress Committee that labour certificates should be issued to all those who pay three annas and say that they have done the necessary manual labour. This was found necessary because sufficient members who had rendered manual labour in the terms of the constitution were not forthcoming. Even the Provincial Congress Committee is filled with members who honestly confess that they have not done any manual labour. When P.C.C.'s, and D.C.C.'s, find it difficult to get sufficient number of qualified members to form the Committees, one can imagine the difficulties of the circle and village Congress Committees.

Practical Difficulties

During the last fifteen years a class of whole-time public workers has come into existence. These workers have sacrificed their all. They have given up their original professions. They have spent what little savings they had made before. To-day they can be classed as poor people. Whether there is the manual labour clause or not they have to do manual labour every day, both in and outside their homes. The Congress Committees do not pay them. They are not provided with any conveyances to carry on ordinary work in their areas. Ultimately it is these people, who have been already doing manual labour, who are taxed more by this new clause.

As this class is limited in number, according to the new constitution, it is almost impossible to form Committees with the required number of office-bearers. If the constitution is strictly adhered to, a hierarchy of dictator-ship will come into existence right from the village Congress Committees to the Provincial Congress Committee. But as the intentions of the authors of the Constitution are not made clear, the Provincial Congress Committees fight shy of creating such dictatorships and under all sorts of excuses include men who do not do any manual labour now nor have any intention of doing in future. I say this with full responsibility and with all the knowledge of the circumstances.

Cumbrous Procedure

Another point in the new constitution is the cumbrous form of enrolling members. It is doubtful even if the highly paid servants of the bureaucracy can fill all these columns within the short time at their disposal and find time to prepare a register, send it to the head office, get certificates from there and again go to all those members to distribute the certificates. Otherwise, the Congress workers have to spend money for sending the certificates. Out of the four annas received from the primary member, one anna goes to the Provincial Congress Committee and one anna to the District Congress Committee; so only two annas are left to the primary Committee which enrols the member. Out of these two annas, it has to meet the expenses of printing the big forms, the receipt books and the certificates and has also to make provision for the expenses of enrolling officer and the distribution of the certificates. To avoid all this the present Congress Committees fill up most of the blanks in the offices just as the village officers do in the case of crop registers which they have to submit to Government. As the representation of a district both in the Provincial Congress Committee and in the Congress session depends upon the number of members enrolled, all sorts of methods are resorted to in order to secure the necessary representation. Some means should be found to check such unhealthy competition.

The distinction between the rural and urban representation is really artificial. During the last fifteen years there was never an occasion for any awakened rural area to complain that it did not get due representation in the Congress organisation. When the Hammond Committee makes such distinction we raise a hue and cry but we commit the same mistake in our organisation. To create such a distinction means that we have so far neglected the rural population; but it is not so. It is, therefore, proper that there should be uniform representation based either on population or on the members enrolled.

Excessive Reduction

Curtailment of members in the A.I.C.C. was also unnecessary. The Bombay Government has made provision for 175 representatives for the Presidency in the future Legislative Assembly while the A.I.C.C. which deals with the problems of such a vast country will consist of only 168 members if every province gets its full quota. In fact, this year all the Provin-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6).

Frankly Speaking

NATURALLY!

Questioned in the House of Commons whether Indian Ministers were consulted on the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Mr. Butler said that the views expressed on the Act were considered as the opinions of the various Provincial Governments and that the Secretary of State saw no reason for inquiring into the means whereby each Government had arrived at its conclusions. We dare say he does not. Indeed, even apart from the "Constitutional" (sic) rights of the Governor-in-Council, the Secretary of State has, we suggest, every reason why he should not go too deeply into the question. The fact is that even many of the Ministers, who are concerned more with the bureaucracy than with the Nation, agreed with Indian public opinion in condemning the Act. That their views were not considered worthy of being mentioned is not so surprising as significant.

FAREWELL.

We must confess that we bid farewell to the Sind members of the Legislative Council with a sense of relief, for it cannot be denied that it was by no means a progressive role that most of them played. The Government almost always depended on their support for getting through their reactionary schemes and popular measures were often rejected only for lack of their support as on many occasions of that of the Non-Brahmin bloc. But that is not to say that we do not wish them well. Indeed, we do, and in all sincerity. And we hope in their new sphere of activity they will work with greater regard for the interests of the people. And we commend to them the words of Sir A.M.K. Dehlavi, in which he appealed to them to remove communal differences from Sind.

THE NATIONAL FLAG

Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly regarding the national flag for India, Sir Henry Craik said that Government fully sympathised with the idea that India should have, as the Dominions have, a distinctive flag of her own but that they thought it best to leave that question to be decided by the expected Federation of India. One can gauge Government's sympathy in the matter from the fact that all these years they have neither designed a distinctive flag of their own nor accepted the national flag, designed by the Congress and adopted by the country. In many cases Government have shown clear hostility to the flag of the nation's choice. However, if the people continue to be as loyal to it as they have been so far, it will not be long before Government and the Indian Legislature will be persuaded to accept it as the national flag.

THE NEW ORDER.

We have great pleasure in welcoming a new English weekly to the ranks of Indian journals. The "New Order" has been started from Allahabad under the editorship of Dr. Mahmudullah Jung as a paper allied to the India Service League and both will "jointly carry out the socio-economic scheme for the betterment of the masses irrespective of caste or creed." Dr. Mahmudullah is a well-known Nationalist with an enviable passion for service. The enthusiastic editor and the name of the paper lead us to entertain great expectations of useful service from the venture. And we are confident that these expectations will not be unjustified. We wish our new contemporary all success.

JAMKHANDI STATE.

We have received a copy of the administration report of the Jamkhandi State for the year 1934-35. Jamkhandi is an important member of the group of the Southern Maratha States. There is little to comment upon the administrative record of the year, except that little improvements are noticeable in any of the nation-building departments. Though both the primary and secondary education are free in the State, the progress of literacy does not seem to be very rapid. More than one-eighth of the total revenue of the State was appropriated for the personal expenses of the ruler! The State boasts of a Representative Assembly, and the fact that its activities are dismissed within one para of the report is significant enough. Altogether there is little to enthuse over in this report from the point of view of the State's people.

Re-Elect Nariman

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

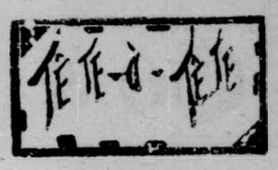
Sir,—I endorse every word of Mr. K. C. Shroff in to-day's issue of your valuable paper with regard to the re-election of Mr. K. F. Nariman to the Mayoral Chair for the ensuing year.

How else could the "City Fathers" appreciate the services of Mr. Nariman more than by re-electing him? He has shown what a Mayor, as the head of our civic Administration, ought to do by doing it himself. He has not only occupied the Chair with dignity but he has started a campaign of making the inhabitants civic wise so to say. He has attacked the slums of Bombay inside and outside of the House. He has unravelled the conditions of some buildings, to which he gave surprise visits, in which human beings had to stay. In short he has done everything possible to reduce the hardships and grievances of the citizens of this great City.

No Mayor before him has worked as he has one Mayor will work unless he learns from Mr. Nariman's example, the duty of the chair.

I would combine my appeal with Mr. Shroff's to the Corporators to re-elect Mr. Nariman as the Mayor for the ensuing year and thus enable him to complete the work he has started.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. JAPHETH.



Oxford undergraduates went on a hunger-strike in protest against the bad quality of food.

No, they were not given solitary confinement.

* * * *

Sind owes a debt of gratitude to Bombay, said Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto speaking on behalf of Sind members.

And debt, of another character too!

* * * *

Mahableshwar Season Opens Well.
—Headline.

We hope it will be more satisfactory than the Mahalaxmi season.

* * * *

"The distinctive flag of India" which no Indian would ever have known anything about but for Sir Henry Craik's invaluable information, "is that provided for the Viceroy and Governor-General, namely, the Union Jack, having in its centre the Star of India, surmounted by the Tudor Crown."

Quite "distinctive," most certainly. In fact for sheer real distinctiveness this "flag of India" would be hard to beat.

* * * *

But perhaps we are exaggerating. It is possible to improve upon it, by introducing for example, in the top corner away from and yet pointing towards, the pole a device composed of the letters "Cr. L. A. A."

That would be symbolically and realistically THE "distinctive flag of India."

* * * *

Sir Henry further informed the Assembly that "the question whether any suitable flag should be adopted (generally) has been considered from time to time. . ."

And dropped by the "Government of India" as unnecessary.

* * * *

It was, however, finally considered, concluded Sir Henry, that "the question might best be decided when the Federation of India had come into being."

Aren't there a multitude of sins of omission—and also, commission, e.g. the Cr. L. A. Act—that the Federation-to-be has already been made to cover?

* * * *

'India in 1933-34' dealt, said Mr. Butler, "with matters of public interest on which varied opinions might be legitimately held."

And these "varied opinions" however insignificant they might be, might be "legitimately" given more importance than National opinion.

* * * *

"And there walking up and down in the lobby in a beautiful silk suit was Sir H. P. Mody. . . ."
Anglo-Indian Report.

A shining example, evidently, of alleged prosperity which is really pauperism in disguise.

* * * *

Why, asked Pandit Pant in the Assembly, was India, with such marvellous gifts of God, a country whose national income per head was half the liquor bill per head in England and whose total budget was hardly equal to the customs and excise on liquor realised in England. The answer was provided by Italy's hunger for Abyssinia and Germany's hunger for raw materials. . . .

Yes. Yes. Yes. But why particularly mention the liquor bill?

Naughty fellow!

* * * *

Paying a tribute to the memory of Lord Beatty, Lord Stanley said in Parliament that "another great one had passed leaving the country to mourn a devoted servant of the Navy and an inspiring leader."

Thanks, however, to British and European statemanship and far-sightedness another occasion may not take too long to arise and bring to the fore others as deserving of being ultimately mourned as devoted servants and inspiring leaders.

That's such a deep consolation. Isn't it.

* * * *

The Italian boxing giant Carnera has been knocked by a Negro in the third round.

And, if you have followed the fight in Abyssinia, they have just begun their third round

* * * *

Bori Bunder Minor Makes A Discovery.

"According to her (Franklein Norda Mata) the seed of every composition whether dance, music, poetry or any expression of art, is the creative idea."

* * * *

They stood close together in the doorway.

"Heart of my heart," he cooed into her ear, "I love you!"

"And I love you," she replied. "Light of my days, light of my thoughts, light of my very existence, light——"

"Lucy," came her father's voice from the top of the stairs, "put that light out and come to bed."

Bombay Council

Bakhale's Charge-Sheet Against Govt.

ECHO OF PAYMENT OF WAGES BILL

Bombay Authorities Blamed For Retrograde Labour Policy

A debate was raised on Mr. Sayed Munawar's cut motion for Rs. 100, under the heading "Labour," in the Bombay Legislative Council, on Tuesday, when Mr. R. R. Bakhale laid the blame of a "strong and wrong proviso" tothe Payment of Wages Bill, passed in the Legislative Assembly recently, at the door of the Bombay Government.

Mr. Bakhale said that the proviso went beyond the common Law, and the Bombay Government took upon themselves much larger and graver responsibility than they could legitimately take in their own jurisdiction.

Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member, admitting the part taken by the Bombay Government in the matter justified the action on the ground of the peculiar textile condition in the Presidency. There was adequate cause for the Bombay Government, he said, to accept the proviso.

The House voted a total grant of Rs. 15,00,000 to the miscellaneous Department (Reserved).

Mr. Sayed Munawar moved that Rs. 95,400 provided for the total demand, voted under the heading "Labour," be reduced by Rs. 100. Speaking on the motion, he said that the recommendations made by the Whitley Commission, the report of which had been considered as the "Magna Charta" of the Labourers, had not been given effect to by the Government.

Nothing had been done, he said, to check effectively the indebtedness of the industrial classes, nor any material conciliation effected between the employers and the employees. The exodus of the industrial classes from the industrial cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur to the mofussil was ever on the increase, no effective measures had been taken to keep up the health conditions of the workers, housing conditions in Ahmedabad and Sholapur did not reflect to the credit of the Government.

The Government could do much, he suggested, by setting up the Industrial Council, recommended by the Labour Commission. The Government could also explore avenues for schemes on co-operative lines to encourage spinning and ginning mills in the mofussils.

The speaker, however, paid a compliment to the useful work rendered by the Labour Officer in the City to better the conditions of the workers.

CHAPTER OF GRIEVANCES

Mr. R. R. Bakhale supporting the cut motion said that the mover had raised an issue of great importance to the labour movement.

At the outset, he made an appreciative review of the work done by the Labour Office and particularly about its publications, namely, the Report on the conditions in the Engineering and Printing Trades and the Report on conditions in shops. He however desired that the activities of the Officer should be extended to other industries and hoped that future publications would be issued earlier than at present.

He then referred to the grievances of the labouring classes, namely, the absence of minimum wage legislation, the condition of dock labour, rank unemployment and the non-recognition of the Trade Unions. He drew the attention of the Government to the recommendations made by the Whitley Commission and he desired that in the light of these recommendations, at least some of the grievances of the labouring classes should be redressed.

INDICTMENT OF GOVT.

The speaker then dwelt on the Payment of Wages Bill passed in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, with slight alterations, and especially the proviso which referred to lightning strikes.

He said that the proviso which was accepted by the Central Legislature, was primarily inserted at the instance of the Government of Bombay.

He referred to the statement made by Mr. A. G. Clow who narrated the achievement of the Bombay Government in passing a Conciliation Act and appointing a Special Labour Officer not merely for conciliation but for advocacy on behalf of Labour.

He asserted that the Government of Bombay was responsible for the Act, and asserted that the floor of the House was the proper forum to protest against the action of the Bombay Government, although the amendment might have been moved and passed at another place.

In supporting the amendment, Mr. Bakhale said that the Bombay Government took upon themselves much larger and graver responsibility than they could legitimately take inasmuch as the amendment went much beyond the jurisdiction, under their control and that by their action they had done injustice to the workers outside the Presidency, in addition to the injustice done to those who were covered by them.

"The conduct of the Bombay Government is indeed amazing," he added. "The bitter experience of industrial dispute led him to believe that they had realised the futility of employing coercive methods, and that the appointment of a Labour Officer was an indication of their directing their energies towards the adoption of the constructive method."

After referring to the main features of the Bill, the member said that the Bill was more or less analogous to the Truck Act of Great Britain.

GROUNDS OF PROTEST

Objecting to the proviso he said that he did it on four grounds, namely, (1) that it was based on a wrong analogy, (2) that it assumed that the Bombay mill industry constituted the Industrial world, and therefore, what obtained in Bombay should apply everywhere, (3) that there was no element of reciprocity in the proviso and (4) that though it sought to penalise lightning strikes, it penalised, in effect, all strikes.

After enumerating at length all his objections, he discussed the legal aspect of the question and the practice followed by the Bombay mills. He said that the practice was to forfeit wages on termination of employment without notice by the employee.

Citing several case-laws, he pointed out that the Bombay High Court had generally accepted the view that damages in lieu of notice could be recovered by forfeiting the wages for the notice period.

But other High Courts had taken the contrary view, he added.

WENT BEYOND COMMON LAW.

Summing up the legal position, he said that all damages due to termination of employment without notice should be recovered in a court of law. In Bombay cotton mills, the practice of deducting the damages from wages due or payable prevailed, but in law, it was not valid. The High Courts were divided on the issue, and therefore the case law was not definite. He explained that the wages which became due or payable could not be forfeited under the common law. Wages that became due but not payable could not also be forfeited. He therefore held that the proviso went beyond the common law.

He further said that the Government was taking away the only weapon in the hands of the workers and that they had enacted a law which was more often not going to be observed in all the cases. He concluded that the recent enactment with the strong and wrong proviso accepted by the Central Legislature had made the question of settlement of strike more difficult than ever.

NO RIGHT TO STRIKE.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala (Bombay Millowners' Association) opposing the motion said that strike was not a weapon to be adopted by the workers nor would it be beneficial in the long run to the workers. The workers were mostly misled by falling a prey to the whims of the agitators. If the organisation of the mill-industry was to be maintained and carried on, there should be adequate provisions to safeguard the interests of the employers. As there was unemployment, he considered it cruel to ask the workers to resort to strikes.

BELL'S APOLOGIA.

Sir Robert Bell replying to the debate admitted that the proviso was suggested at the instance of the Bombay Government and that there was sufficient justification for such a proviso, taking into consideration the textile conditions of the Presidency.

Restricting himself strictly to the textile industry of the Bombay City, Sir Robert said that judging from the experience of strikes in Bombay since 1920, it was difficult to settle down for the employers after a strike was over. That was why a Labour Officer was appointed after the Conciliatory Act, and the best he could do was to investigate the matter after the strike had concluded.

With regard to the contention that there was no element of reciprocity in the proviso as could be seen under the Bombay Standing Orders where the workers could be "played-off," the Leader of the House said that it was not the practice. Standing Orders were enforced only in exceptional cases, and the most that could be said of the legal position was that it was doubtful, and it was good both in the interest of the workers and the Presidency as a whole, that the position was clarified.

Referring to the wages question, Sir Robert remarked that it was the most important question and that was why the Labour Officer was appointed. The Labour Officer had only touched the fringe of the problem (hear, hear) and he was concerning himself more and more with the individuals, rather than to a class as such.

In his opinion there was sufficient justification for the proviso and there could be no use in encouraging the workers to go on strikes, recklessly.

MOTION LOST.

The motion was put to vote and lost without a division. The House, then, adjourned for tea.

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni moved after tea that the total demand of Rs. 9,06,200 under the heading "Inspection of Motor Vehicles" be reduced by Rs. 100.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara District) supporting the motion questioned the provision made in the budget for the appointment of the Officer of the Indian Police Service in collecting the motor fees, when as a matter of fact, the same work was done by the subordinates who, according to the provision in the budget, were employed temporarily.

Mr. A. B. Achrekar (Satara) wanted more regulations in the motor traffic, as many people took to motor driving due to unemployment. The Government had granted only Rs. 6,85,000, he complained, as compensation to the Local Boards for the losses incurred due to the abolition of tolls, whereas the actual loss incurred was 9 lacs.

Dr. M. K. Dixit and Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale supported the motion.

Mr. Sayed Munawar thought that the Government would see their way to reduce the tariffs and forcing the taxiwallas to ply their taxis at four annas.

Sir Robert Bell replying said that he understood the Bombay Government would give exemptions to the vehicles with solid tyres and the Bombay Municipality would do the same in the matter.

On a point of information from a member of the House, the Home Member replied that the roads were mainly maintained and controlled by the Municipality and it was not strictly their business to see whether or not the expenditure would be increased by the use of such vehicles.

When the motion was put to vote, it was lost.

Then the total demand of Rs. 15,00,000 under the Miscellaneous Department (reserved) was put to vote and passed.

The House then adjourned till, to-day, at 12.

ATTACK ON BIHAR GOVT.

Phenhara Enquiry Is Constitutional Impropriety, Says Sinha

PATNA, March 17.

The Governor was present and the galleries were full when the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council met to-day for voting demands for grants. A full-dress debate was raised by a cut motion under "General Administration" on the propriety of the action of Government in appointing a commission of Enquiry after the judicial finding into the Phenhara Firing incident. The motion was lost by 42 votes to 16.

Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Leader of the Opposition, characterised Government's procedure as constitutional impropriety.

Mr. P. C. Tallents, Home Member, contended the Sessions Judge's finding was not judicial and, therefore, Government did not make an attempt to review judicial findings by extra-judicial enquiry.—A. P.

SECOND TO NONE IN AIR

Sir Philip Asks For More Equipment But Hopes For "Western Air Pact"

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 17.

"British Air Force equipment will be second to none," declared Sir Philip Sassoon introducing the Air Force estimates in the House of Commons. British aircraft were used in 20 countries and aero-engines in 25 countries. Foreign enquiries for the purchase of British aircraft were arriving continuously. During the next three years the Air Force would take delivery of substantially a larger number of machines than in the previous 17 years since the War. By the end of 1939, the First Line strength will have doubled. They were most satisfied with the new types of aircraft, for example, the new single-seater with a speed of over 300 miles an hour while another type which was undergoing trials promised at least equal speed. They also had two or three promising types of "medium bombers." He described a new system of Goedetic construction, with internal struts, in wings fuselage; loads being taken by surface structure formed metal basket-work, the result being a strength of unrestricted internal stowage and substantial saving in weight.

The present programme provided 123 squadrons and 1,500 First Line aircraft while adequate reserves of up-to-date machines were being created. Under the expansion scheme already authorised the Air Force required 2,500 pilots, of whom 500 would be obtained from serving airmen and the remainder from civil line. 15,500 out of the required 22,500 ground personnel had been secured of whom 13,400 were recruits.

He concluded Government had not abandoned the hope of securing a Western Air Pact and perhaps subsequently a pact of wider scope.

CHEAPER POSTCARD IN SIGHT?

Assembly Parties Decide To Move For Reduction Of Rates

NEW DELHI, March 17.

It is understood the Independent Party held a meeting and decided to support the reduction of post card to half an anna and oppose amendments in respect of Salt Duty.

The Congress Party is expected to move both abolition of Salt Duty and its reduction to twelve annas.

Thus for the time being the only change which has been effected in the Finance Bill is that relating to post card. Supporters of this change propose to point out that postal revenue next year would increase partly because of separation of Burma where the Postal Department is working at a heavy loss and partly because the nation-wide election campaign next autumn would materially augment postal resources.

Non-official opinion in lobbies also holds the view that Government would find it difficult to resist the vote of the House provided the change in the Finance Bill is confined only to the reduction in the value of the post card.—A.P.

CONGRESS CABINET TO MEET NEXT WEEK

NEW DELHI, March 17.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, and Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, arrived here this afternoon.

Besides having informal discussions with Mahatma Gandhi in which he will be joined by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it is understood a meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress will be fixed for early next week.

The Constitution Sub-Committee is also meeting next week to consider the proposed amendments to the Congress constitution which will be placed and discussed in the next session of the Congress at Lucknow.—A.P.

Firebrigade Rushed To Villagers' Help

AHMEDABAD, March 17.

A report has been received from Talod village, about thirty miles off Ahmedabad of a serious fire in the bazar.

A fire brigade from Ahmedabad left this evening on receipt of the above report.—A. P.

NAZI BID FOR EQUALITY

German Nation Stands Behind Hitler's Move, Says Sir T. V. Chariar

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, March 17.

"Having been in Germany in the latter half of February and knowing the temper of Germans I am not surprised at the German troops marching into the Demilitarised Zone in Rhineland. The whole of the German nation is behind Herr Hitler in the position he has taken up that Germany should be conceded complete equality amongst European nations. If that be so it is difficult to see how Germany could be persuaded to withdraw her troops from the Rhine territory unless on principle of reciprocity. It is easy to understand the apprehension of France as within living memory she has been twice invaded by Germany and the Demilitarization clauses of the Treaty of Versailles are intended to give France some little time before the German army could be launched into her territory," declared Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya who returned this morning by S.S. "Tuscania" after five months' tour of Europe, in the course of which he visited England, Italy and Germany, in an interview to the Associated Press. He had intimate talks with Herr Hitler in Berlin on agricultural problems and was shown round German farms.

Italy's Plight

Questioned about the effect of sanctions on Italy, he said as far as food is concerned, Italy is now self-sufficient and due to the vigilance of the Government and the Fascist Party organisation, retail prices are not allowed to go up. In the matter of food supply, therefore, sanctions had not any effect but they were now affecting the employment in the country and crippling seriously Italy's financial situation, necessitating large withdrawals from Italy's gold reserve.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya is leaving for Bombay this evening whence he proposes to leave for Simla. He denied that there was any truth in the report that he had accepted the Diwanship of Bikaner State. He further foreshadowed the possibility of his fourteenth visit to Europe in June or July next when he proposes to make prolonged stays at Berlin and Rome.

ARCOT PRINCE'S A.-D.-C. FOUND DEAD

MADRAS, March 17.

Mr. Masi Uddin Ahmed, 24-year old A.D.C. to the Prince of Arcot was found dead this afternoon having been shot through head.

The tragedy occurred in the outhouse of Amirmahal where the inmates rushed on hearing a loud report.

But they were too late, for Masi Uddin was lying dead with a revolver by his side.—United Press.

WALK-OUT IN COCHIN COUNCIL

Legislators' Protest Against Antipathy For Reforms

COCHIN, March 17.

A walk-out was staged by two out of the three unofficial members of the Standing Finance Committee of the Cochin Legislature when it met yesterday as a protest against "the antipathy shown by the present Government regarding introduction of constitutional reforms in the State and its general disregard towards the Legislature as illustrated by the recent Newspaper regulation and the unreasonable and unsympathetic attitude taken up by Government towards indigenous enterprises."

Three members have put in a signed statement to the above effect two of whom walked out.—A. P.

Kashmir Legislator's Tribute To King George

JAMMU, March 17.

The Praja Sabha (State Assembly) opening yesterday [illegible] spring session which will continue for about a month, passed a condolence resolution on the demise of His Late Majesty King George.

The Praja Sabha then adjourned as a mark of respect.—A.P.

GERMAN DELEGATION FOR LONDON?

BERLIN, March 17.

Herr Hitler returned from Frankfurt early in the morning.

Germany's reply to the League Council's invitation at present is being discussed. It is generally felt that the invitation will be accepted and that the German delegation will leave for London to-night or to-morrow.—Reuter.

Division Of Surplus Does Not Arise

Zafarulla Declines To Answer Whether Legislatures Will Be Consulted On Railway Finances Under Federation

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI: March 17.

At question-time in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, the attention of the Government was drawn to the article entitled "Anti-Indian Films" in the "Forward," dated 25th February, 1936.

Sir Henry Craik replied: I am not aware that the facts stated in the article are correct. I am making further enquiries as to the name of the company which produced the film "India Speaks," and will, on receipt of information for which I have called, consider what, if any, further action in the matter is necessary.

RAILWAYS AND FEDERATION.

Mr. Satyamurti asked: Will Government state whether it is a fact that the terms of the Convention of 1924 whereby the Railway and General Finances of the Central Government were separated, are to be revised before the establishment of Federal Authority?

Sir M. Zafrulla: Under Sec. 186 of the Government of India Act, 1935, any surpluses on revenue account shown in the accounts of the Railway Authority shall be apportioned between the Federation and the authority in accordance with the scheme to be prepared and from time to time reviewed by the Federal Government or until such scheme has been prepared in accordance with the principles which immediately before the establishment of the Railway Authority regulated the application of surpluses in railway accounts.

Question: Is revision under consideration?

Answer: The whole question is, of course under consideration, but I would remind the Hon. member that under Part VIII of the Government of India Act, the main principles of any new Financial Convention are largely determined in advance. The only substantial question left undetermined is the division of any surplus which remains after fully providing from the revenue for the working expenses, interest, maintenance, renewals and amortisation of debt. In the present circumstances there is no sign of emergence of surplus and the discussion of its division is, therefore, largely an academic question.

LEGISLATURE & RLY. AUTHORITY.

Question: Whether the legislature will be consulted in the matter, especially in the matter of writing off any capital of Railways and debiting a portion thereof to the general finance and whether the proposals will be completed before the Statutory Federal Authority comes into being?

Answer: Under Sec. 137-(1) of the Government of India Act 1935, the capital debt of Railways or a sum deemed to be owing from the Railway Authority to the Federation is such a sum as may be agreed or in default of agreement determined by the Governor-General in his discretion to be equivalent to the amount of moneys provided, whether before or after the passing of this Act, out of revenues of India or of the Federation, for "capital" purposes in connection with Railways in India (exclusive of Burma) for the purposes of this sub-section where the Secretary of State in Council has assumed or incurred any obligation in connection with any such Railways he shall be deemed to have provided for the said purposes an amount equal to the capital value of that obligation as shown in the accounts of the Government of India immediately before the establishment of the Railway Authority. I do not see how in the circumstances any question of writing off a part of the Railway "capital" at the expense of the general revenue can arise. I am unable at this stage to give any assurance that the Government will consult the Legislature on the matter.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS.

Answering supplementary questions Sir M. Zafrula Khan said that Government had no information whatsoever as to the approximate date on which the report would be received, at the same time they had no reason to imagine that the Board was not proceeding as quickly as they could.

Answering another question Sir Frank Noyce said that the Government of India were in consultation with the local Governments and the interests concerned regarding the prevention of accidents in mines and it was their intention to place a bill before the house for the purpose of securing the necessary powers during the current season.

Answering a supplementary question he said that he hoped that the Bill would be passed during this session.

WHAT PAPERS SOLDIERS CAN READ

The following supplementary questions were asked to Mr. Umar Ali's question regarding Vernacular Journal of Delhi being considered unsatisfactory by the Military authorities.

Mr. Satyamurti: Who decides such questions?

Mr. Tottenham: The Commander-in-Chief's staff.

Q.: Are any nationalist papers, advocating Congress cause, allowed to be read by soldiers.

A.: I require notice of that question.

Q.: Is there any list of papers which are allowed to be read by soldiers?

A.: It is possible that there is a list at Army Headquarters, but I want notice of the question.

Q.: Are papers subscribed by soldiers or by Army authorities and supplied to soldiers?

A.: What happens is possibly a particular unit writes up and states that a particular paper is unsuitable for soldiers and if the Army Headquarters agree with that view an order is issued that the paper is unsuitable.

Q.: Under what regulation do Government prohibit certain papers from being supplied to soldiers?

A.: They do not prohibit the supply of papers but declare them unsuitable for the perusal. I presume a soldier can buy any paper he likes but if he is found buying a paper which is considered unsuitable, it may be necessary to take disciplinary action.

Q.: Is this direction a kind of advice or is it an order?

A.: It is advice which carries with it the effect of an order.

MUSLIM UNITY BOARD'S PLANS

To Contest Forthcoming Elections

NEW DELHI, March 17.

The Muslim Unity Board may contest the provincial elections judging from the informal consultations between the Nationalist Muslim leaders going on here during the past few days at Maulana Shaukatali's residence.

The Raja of Salempur could not attend the meeting. Nawab Ismailali Khan, Mufti Kifayatullah Khan, Dr. Zakir Hussain and members of the Assembly participated in the discussions.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Muslim Unity Board has been fixed for March 20 along with the Jamait Ulema Conference to decide upon the programme of work for the year including the setting up of candidates to contest the forthcoming elections under the new constitution.—United Press.

Clyde Beats St. Johnstone

LONDON, March 17.

In the Scottish League First Division, Clyde beat St. Johnstone by three goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

Govt. Ayurvedic School Convocation

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, March 17.

Mr. K. P. Jaiswal, Bar.-at-Law, will address the convocation of the Government Ayurvedic School to be held on March 22. Babu Nirsu Narayan Sinha, Executive Councillor will preside over the function.

Under the Presidentship Mr. Kaviraj Nityagopal Bandopadhyaya of Monghyr the fourteenth session of the Bihar Vaidya Sammelan will be held here on 21st and 22nd March

SECRET MEETING OF LOCARNO POWERS

LONDON, March 17.

The secret meeting of the Locarno Powers opened at 11 a.m. to consider Herr Hitler's request to begin in due course the discussion of Germany's peace proposals.—Reuter.

King To Receive Flandin

LONDON, March 17.

The King is receiving M. Flandin and M. Van Zeeland at Buckingham Palace this afternoon.—Reuter.

Congress Must Be Preserved As Organ Of Masses

Acceptance Of Offices Means Denying Its Goal Of National Independence

The Secretary, Anti-Ministry Committee sends us a manifesto in the course of which it is stated:

"One of the most important questions that will have to be decided by the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress, is the question of the acceptance or non-acceptance of ministerial offices by Congressmen, under the New Constitution. In view of the Congress resolution of wholesale rejection of Reforms and the Congress goal of National Independence, it is not a little surprising, that such a question should ever have arisen at all. A number of prominent Congress leaders have openly declared themselves in favour of accepting offices. Some others, though personally in sympathy with this move, have thought it expedient not to make a public declaration of their views. It is undeniable, however, that a good deal of open and much more of secret propaganda, is being carried on in favour of acceptance of offices and that the pro-ministry elements are mobilising their forces for the Lucknow Session of the Congress. It is necessary, therefore, that all those who are against this move and regard it as likely to give a serious set back to our national struggle should bestir themselves in time, and save the Congress from being directly or indirectly committed to the policy of working the reforms by collaborating with the Government and participating in the exploitation of the masses by accepting offices under the new reforms.

"CONCRETE BENEFITS."

It is futile to talk about achieving concrete benefits for the masses by accepting offices. The objective conditions in the country are such, that it is impossible to secure any improvement in the conditions of the masses within the frame work of British Imperialism. Moreover, the Congress has already, after mature deliberation, pronounced judgment that the reforms are re-actionary; that they are calculated to strengthen the basis of imperialist rule and to intensify the exploitation of the masses.

The arguments for acceptance of office have nothing original about them. They were put forward by the Liberals and the Responsivists at the time of Montford Reforms and were effectively answered by the late Pundit Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu Das. We cannot do better than invite the attention of all Congressmen to the speeches and writings of these two national leaders in this connection.

"SAVE THE CONGRESS."

We deem it necessary to say with all the emphasis and earnestness at our command that by sanctioning the policy of office-acceptance the Congress will be denying its past, its goal of national independence, its policy, its role as the tribune of the Indian people and that it will degenerate into an inoffensive constitutional organisation helping the Government in carrying on the administration of the country. We are determined to save the Congress from this fate and to preserve it as the organ of the masses.

PLEA FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

At the same time have to warn the Congressmen not to lose sight of the more fundamental question of organising a mass opposition to the New Constitution. The Constitution cannot be rejected merely by parliamentary action or by words or resolutions. It can be rejected only by a determined struggle of the Indian people for its rejection and substitution by a constitution framed by the people themselves. This struggle can develop only with a demand for the convocation of a Constituent Assembly freely elected by the people. The organisation of the masses on the basis of their immediate demands is the supreme work before the Congress and above all their daily struggles must be linked up with the general political struggle for national independence. Then alone can the Legislative elections be fruitfully utilised as platforms for agitation, propaganda and organization and for obstructing, exposing the re-actionary and nati-national character of the Reforms.

APPEAL TO DELEGATES.

We appeal to the delegates to the Lucknow Congress in particular and to Congressmen in general to choose this path which alone will lead them to independence.

SIGNATORIES TO THE MANIFESTO.

Mulraj Cursondas, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Yusuf Meharally, Indulal Yajnik, M. R. Masani, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Dr. M. R. Vijaykar, Jethmal Narayandas, Sitaram Sharma, Kashiprasad Sing, Purshottam Tricumdas, B. R. Dhurandhar, Salebhai Abdul Kadar, R. A. Khedgikar, Manibhai Desai, C. K. Narainswami, K. D. Merchant, S. B. Mhadeshwar, Charles Mascarenas, Niranjan Ajit Sharma, V. B. Karnik, D. L. Phatak, K. Krishna Menon, Abdul Hamid, Wamanrao Kulkarni, F. M. Pinto, Hatim Durbar, Y. G. Patil, Abdul Majid Hakim, Ravi Shankar C. Mehta, Sadik, G. B. Mhashade, Y. K. Kondvikar, M. N. Dave, Nagwekar, G. S. Kanthi, Kripashankar Sharma, Ashok Mehta, Madan Shetty, Z. R. Chaudhari and others.

HYDERABAD USURY PREVENTION BILL

Select Committee To Consider

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) March 16

The following is the summary of the "Usury Prevention Bill" which is now being considered by a select committee. The Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council meeting held on the 29th February.

Discussing the aims and the objects of the Bill Mr. Akber Ali Khan says that it has been found in the past that civil courts do not have the power to effect any change in the rate of interest received on transactions in spite of its being against the injunction of old law on account of this the ryots of the state have to undergo great hardships unremediable loss, incidentally telling upon the strength of the trade of the country. In view of similar facts prevelant in British India, acts have been passed whereby the interests have been completely protected and the rights of the creditor regarding interest too is adequately safeguarded since the public of the State's trading profession needs such an act. This Bill has been proposed.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas it is expedient says the preamble, to give additional powers to courts to deal in certain cases with usurious loans of money or in kind, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Section 2 deals with the definitions of interest, loan and suit. Section 3 empowers the court to reopen transactions, to create a new obligation or revise or alter any security, where any suit to which this Act applies, the interest is excessive and the transaction unfair The rights of any bonafide transfer for value are not jeopardised by this section.

The object of the Act is to grant relief by refusing to enforce a contract of loan in its entirety, where it appears to be unconscionable and to direct payment of such sum of money as may be fairly due with a reasonable interest.

In The Assembly Chamber

Satyamurti's Bombshell

BY K. T. SHAH.

The last day's discussion in the Assembly on motions for cuts in demands for grants was unspeakably dull and wearisome. Time and again, Government benches were completely empty. Members were often addressing a very thin House which seemed scarcely interested in the actual subjects before it. Once at least, even the quorum was lacking; and the bells had to be set ringing furiously for the Assembly to be able to proceed to a resumption of the discussion. Perhaps an excellent lunch provided for the bigwigs by one of them was responsible not only for the scarcity of attendance at the start of the afternoon sessions, but also for the lack of interest in the tale of woes of the postal staff, and other such matters.

Where Relief Is Needed.

The loss of the European Group's cut on account of the non-removal of all the surcharge on the income and super taxes, was regretted by none but the representatives of the classes concerned. The main pleas were: that the surcharge was admittedly an "emergency" tax; that the emergency had passed away; that the surplus was sufficient to afford this relief. The debate inaugurated by the leader of that group was warmly supported by the redoubtable champions of capitalism—the knight and baronet from Bombay. Sir Homy thundered in fine style. Even Sir Cowasji made some shrewd hits,—which were, however, easily disposed of by pleading the high authority of the Aga Khan, who has declared in favour of the rich shouldering the burdens of our times in a generous measure for the relief or reduction of poverty. One of the better-informed Congress leaders also pointed out the superior justice and equity of reducing the salt tax, which also had figured in the "emergency" measures of 1931. Relief in this would be far better distributed and shared by rich and poor alike; while relief in the income-tax Surcharge would only benefit a microscopic minority of the people of India.

No one asked the question if His Highness the Aga Khan was himself likely to suffer from his own prescription. He is a religious head, and of the status of a ruling prince,—the personal income of both which class of people is, I believe, exempt from the tax-burdens.

No Pledges Any More.

But this was a minor matter. The relative equity of the salt duty relief, and of the income tax could not leave a doubt in the minds of any fair-minded persons. What is more to the point, the Finance Member was definitely against dissipating his surplus by giving more than the relief he had already proposed to the income tax payers. The Europeans and their supporters would, on tactical grounds, have been better advised not to press their cut to a division, which was lost by a heavy majority for Government,—Congress not voting, nor even the Nationalists. Incidentally, it provided an excuse to Sir James Grigg to remark on the dangers of making such pledges, and he has pledged himself not to make any similar pledges during the course of his term as Finance Minister.

The grievances of postal employees in Burma, of the high telephone (trunk) rates, and other matters relating to that department, came in for considerable discussion in the afternoon. Mr. Joshi has a grievance against the organised parties for having left the unattached members with so little time during this part of the discussion. But the Motions he put forward found support only in a Girl or a Congress Nationalist. The consciousness was but too clearly evident even among the champions that they were fighting a losing battle. The general sympathies of this Assembly could not unjustly be described as being indifferent to the claims of Labour, even if not anti-Labour.

Viceroy's Household Allowances.

Mr. Satyamurty's bombshell at the last minute,—10 minutes before the guillotine fell,—on the household allowances, etc., to the Viceroy,—was an unexpected challenge to Government, who played for time, as was to be expected. The complaint, in some quarters, that the Congress Party was taking more than its stipulated share of this debate was really without any substance,—since there was time available for a final kick even though 10 minutes; and since there were no other Members from the unattached group to ventilate a grievance or make a fresh charge. But the query, whether Mr. Satyamurti could make, at one and the same time, two speeches one sitting and the other standing, had something more than a poky humour in it. The time, however, was such,—and the Home Member was so clearly keeping at least one eye on the minute-hand slowly creeping forward to the hour of doom,—that no further attention was paid to this mannerism of the member from Madras.

On the whole, the debate on cuts was of a mediocre level. Non-Official members seldom rose to any great heights of eloquence, or erudition, though now and again there were some brilliant flashes. Government members, too, confined themselves to repelling only the specific charges of each particular cut, without a thought of the larger principle of which each such motion was but a symbol. The constitution makes

(Continued on Page 14)

MADE TO SALUTE UNION JACK?

Sir R. N. Raid Explains Midnapore Incident

CALCUTTA, March 17.

At question time in the Bengal Legislative Council Sir R. N. Reid said Military route marches were carried out in Midnapore District between the middle of January and the middle of February this year accompanied by ceremonial parades at which the Union Jack was hoisted. All prominent people in the locality were invited to attend such functions and no distinctions were made between Congress workers and others. It was not a fact that the people of the locality, specially known. Congress workers were ordered to salute the flag It was not a fact that people, specially Congress workers, who refused to salute the flag were assaulted by military.

Dr. Mohinimohan Pati responded to the invitation to attend the ceremony. He then deliberately insulted the flag and the military detachment. He was made to stand and salute the flag. Sridhar Samanta Mukhtear was not assaulted. He was served with a notice to attend Tamulk Police Station three times a week, his home village being within the jurisdiction of that station. Notice was issued on Samanta because he was engaged in activities subversive of public security.

Regarding measures taken against another person in the Tamluk sub-division Sir R. N. Reid said the District authorities were satisfied that engaging himself in activities of subversive character, and failing to put in attendance at the flag hoisting ceremony was not his only offence. —A. P.

GANDHIJI WILL ATTEND CONGRESS

NEW DELHI, March 17

A meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held on March 21 at Delhi.

The Associated Press reliably understands that Mahatma Gandhi will attend the Lucknow Congress session provided his health permits.

Intimation has been sent to Mr. Shankarlal Banker by Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that Mahatma Gandhi will go to Lucknow to open the exhibition on March 28 provided his health permits. It has also been specially pointed out that demonstrations should be avoided and there should be no strain on the Mahatma.

A deputation of the Delhi Mazdoor Sabha waited on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and presented him with an address inter alia expressing their grievances and referring to the recent strikes and requesting the Pandit to do something to ameliorate their condition.

Pandit Jawaharlal expressed inability to address their meeting as desired by them and said his views were wellknown. He said freedom of the country was useless unless troubles and grievances of the working classes were remedied.—A.P.

JAWAHAR MEETS MAHATMA

Prolonged Discussion Gives Rise To Hopes Of "Understanding"

NEW DELHI, March 17.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had a prolonged talk to-day on the political situation of the country and the Congress position. Pandit Jawaharlal had not met Gandhiji since the Poona meeting where the individual Civil Disobedience resolution was passed and since then the situation, both politically and from the Congress viewpoint, has undergone material changes. Though Pandit Jawaharlal has kept himself in touch with the situation through the Press reports. Gandhiji is reported to have explained to him the various relations which led Congress to adopt the policy of Council Entry and the issues involves in the question of acceptances of office.

PREPARING FOR LUCKNOW.

The idea underlying to-day's talk seems to be that Pandit Jawaharlal should get full appraisement of the situation before he discusses it with other Congress leaders to-morrow. Nothing has been settled yet but informal talks would determine the main outline of the Congress Cabinet's programme. Pandit Jawaharlal is not likely to make any public pronouncement immediately and would make his position clear in his presidential address to the Lucknow Congress. He will prepare an address in Allahabad after returning from Delhi.

GANDHI-JAWAHAR UNDERSTANDING.

Congress circles anticipate that there will be an understanding between him and Gandhiji and his co-workers and that the Lucknow session will be able to give a lead to the Congress Party on a basis which, while making it easy for the Congress to contest the forthcoming elections, would not committee Congress prematurely to any particular policy about the acceptance of office and that the Congress Parliamentary section will be directed to concentrate its energies on adopting such a course as would be best in national or local circumstances to promote the objective of the Congress movement.—A. P.

AWARD BATTLE IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 1.)

the Muslims not only in the Punjab but also in the Frontier was wrong as evidenced by the anti-Hindi Gurmukhi circular of the Frontier Government. Why should that Government be given a subvention from the centre for pursuing this anti-minority campaign?

Sir Mahomed Yakub who spoke next regretted that speeches like Sardar Sant Singh's were responsible for prolongation of British rule. Sikhs were only 14 lakhs. But in the conscious belief of the support by 38 crores of Hindus, these handfuls of Sikhs confined only to one province were preventing the progress of India. Muslims were prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder with others for progress provided Sikhs changed their mentality and others also did the same. (A Voice: But you won't change yours). Muslims at the Second Round Table Conference went to the extreme length of concessions on the basis of joint electorates but the Sikh community would not yield and agreement failed. What was the use of raking ill-will by referring to Shahidgunj trouble? Mr. Jinnah had gone to Lahore and made honest endeavours. Where was a response from the Sikhs? Let the Sikhs satisfy Mr. Jinnah who was not a communalist and the Muslims would accept that arrangement. Muslims knew the new constitution was defective but they were prepared to work it for taking the best out of it provided the majority community would satisfy the minority in the same spirit as Zaghlul Pasha had satisfied the Christian minority in Egypt.

INDIA'S MUSSOLINI

Mr. Kazmi said since gold was exported India had lost not only 260 crores by way of exports but also 180 crores which would have been imported under normal conditions. That surely did not show India had turned the corner. He understood Dr. Ziauddin's remark that change of Government in the past meant wiping off of debt. On the other hand, relations before the British rule between the creditor and the debtor were better than to-day and they mutually settled their affairs. He finally suggested the only way to help India was to increase the price level of commodities in which connection he recommended the proposals of Sir Gavin Jones and Dr. DeSouza and pleaded the cause of protection to agriculture, particularly rice and cocoanut. India had Sir James Grigg who was Mussolini with powers of certification to back him. Let Sir James Grigg protect agriculture which would not hurt British manufacturers.

The President announced he would dispense with the question hour for the next two days to enable more members to participate in the debate on the Finance Bill.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

GIVE UP HOSTILE ATTITUDE TO CONGRESS

Madras Legislator's Appeal To Government

MADRAS, March 17.

In the Madras Legislative Council all cuts having been withdrawn the entire demand under "heads of provinces and Executive Councils reserved" was voted to-day.

One member during discussion spoke on the ethics of party Government urging formation of organised political parties. He said Government should give up their hostile attitude towards the Congress Party which would attempt to capture ministry at least in some provinces.—A. P.

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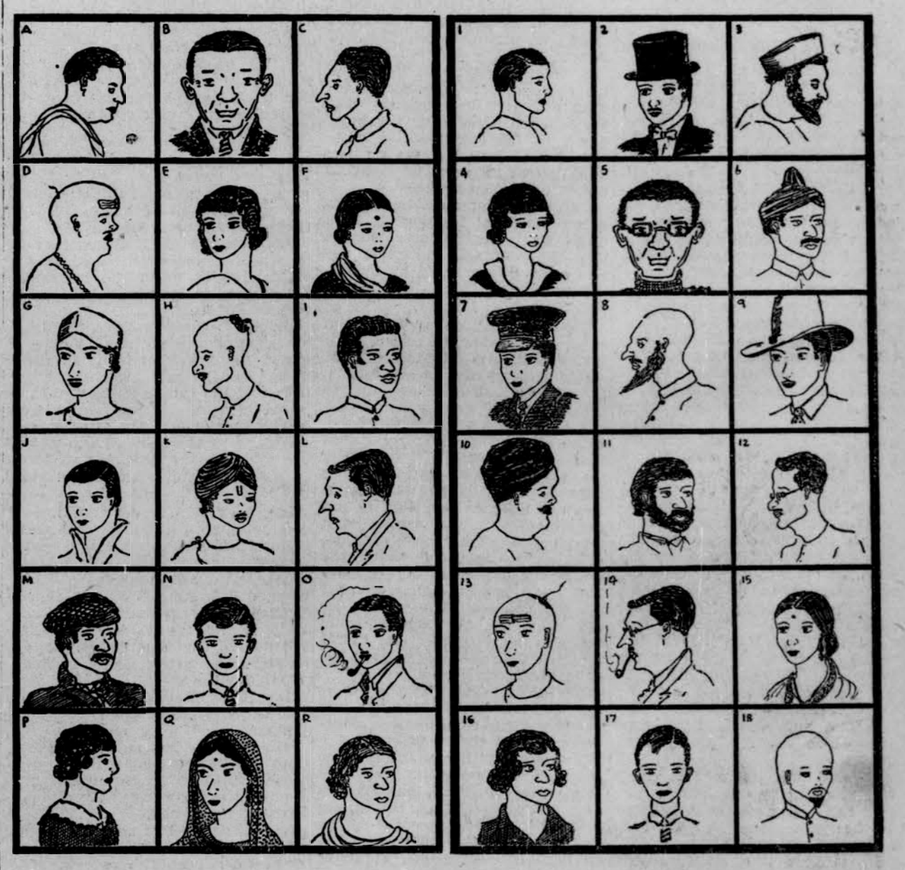

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CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

TRADE UNIONS INCREASING

Labour Gazette Reports On Working Class Conditions For February

The following is the summary of the Labour Gazette for February 1936.—

In February 1936 the working class cost of living index number for Bombay City with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 102, being one point lower than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles fell by three points to 93.

In January 1936 the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100 was 70, being one point lower than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles fell by one point to 59.

Wholesale Prices In Bombay

In January 1936 the Bombay wholesale prices index number with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 96, being one point lower than in the previous month. The index number for food articles was 94, being one point lower than in the preceding month.

The annual average of wholesale commodity prices in Bombay for 1935 was 99, being one point below the level of July 1914 and four points higher than the average for the year 1934. The monthly index number declined from 100 in January to 98 in March and April, rose to 100 in July and fell thereafter with slight fluctuations to 97 in December 1935.

Industrial Disputes

During January 1936 there was one industrial dispute at Jalgaon. The number of workpeople involved in this dispute was 718 and the number of working days lost was 3,962.

One hundred and thirty-seven cases were dealt with by the Labour Officer, of which 35 concerned wrongful discharges, 27 re-engagements, 19 claims for wages, 15 welfare and 12 reinstatements.

Trade Unions In Presidency.

The number of trade unions in the Bombay Presidency as on 1st December 1935 was 128 as against 123 in the previous quarter. Of these 128 unions, 60 were in Bombay City and 15 in Ahmedabad.

The total membership of the unions stood at 111,891 as compared with 109,077 on 1st September 1935 showing an increase of 2.58 per cent. The membership of unions having their head offices in Bombay City increased from 69,874 to 71,295 or by 2.03 per cent. The membership of the Ahmedabad unions also increased from 27,025 to 27,754 or by 2.70 per cent. In the rest of the Presidency also there was a rise from 12,178 to 12,842 or by 5.45 per cent.

Disputes In Presidency.

The total number of industrial disputes which occurred in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1935 was 56. They involved 47,166 workers and were responsible for a loss of 242,214 working days during the year. The number of disputes in the Textile Industry was 32 in which 40,341 work people were involved and the loss in time suffered by the industry was 184,650.

Out of the total number of disputes 29 or 51.79 per cent. arose over questions relating to "Pay and allowances" and eleven or 19.64 per cent. were due to questions relating to employment of individuals. "Conditions of work, discipline etc." formed the cause of twelve disputes, while three disputes were due to "Other causes". There was one bonus dispute during the year.

All the 56 disputes were settled during the year. Of these ten or 17.86 per cent were entirely favourable to the workers and seven or 12.50 per cent were partially favourable to them, while 39 or 69.64 per cent ended in favour of the employers.

Taxi-drivers' Union Suggests Impartial Inquiry Into Rate Controversy

The Bombay Taxi (owner) drivers have made still another offer for settling the present dispute that is raging between the Union and the Police authorities which is embodied in a further resolution given below, passed by the Managing Committee of the Union at its meeting held on Sunday, the 15th instant.

"That this meeting of the Managing Committee of the Union calls upon the Police Commissioner to accept the Union's demand to place the view points, both of the Police authorities and the Union before an impartial Board of Inquiry or an arbitrator or arbitrators before the Police Commissioner definitely exercises his power as the only licensing authority to impose any arbitrary tariff as he chooses to determine." to assume that he had any guilty

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Datoo Kashiram and S. L. Batnagar, two Hindus were arrested yesterday on a gaming warrant and placed before the Additional presidency Magistrate to-day.

It was alleged by the prosecution that marked coins and Satta chits were found at their residence at Bora Bazar.

They were released on Bail.

A verdict of "death from asphyxiation due to the deceased voluntarily hanging himself" was recorded by the Coroner's Jury, at the inquest held today on the body of Baboo Laxman Pisal who was found hanging by means of a rope around his neck at Bhaskar lane yesterday at 9-15 a.m.

Gangaram Harichand was arrested yesterday by the Agripada Police in connection with an assault and stabbing affray.

It was alleged that the complainant and his two sons attended a marriage ceremony at Kurla on Sunday last.

At about 6 p.m. on the same day, a quarrel ensued between the accused and the sons of the complainant. During the course of the dispute, it was alleged that the accused stabbed one of the sons, and when the complainant intervened, the accused assaulted him with a bamboo causing a compound fracture.

The accused was allowed bail for Rs. 100 and the extension of the bail period till the 30th instant was granted to-day by Mr. P. L. Thacker Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

A verdict of "death from extensive burns accidentally sustained" was recorded by the Coroner's Jury, at the Inquest held to-day on the body of Kantabai, aged 22, residing at Bhaskar lane Cathedral Street.

The inquest was held to-day before the city coroner, on Dulichand Chatarbuch aged 28, who was found lying dead by the Kingsway Police at his house "Mool Nivas," on Bhan Daji Road, at Matunga. A letter purporting that he had intentionally committed suicide, was found lying on a chair beside him.

It was stated in evidence by Shantabai, that the deceased was known to her and had been on visiting terms with her. Witness added that yesterday she received information of the fatality.

It was further recorded that about 7 days ago, witness had paid Rs. 150 to one Rajmul, instructing him to stand bail for him (deceased) as he was implicated in a criminal case at the Dadar Court.

A letter was next exhibited, stated to be in the handwriting of the deceased, in which it was stated that the deceased had voluntarily taken poison (which was later ascertained to be cyanide) and that no one else was to blame.

An open verdict of "death from cyanide poisoning which the deceased had voluntarily administered to himself," was recorded by the coroner's jury.

The inquest was held to-day before the City Coroner, on Abdul Aziz Mahomed, aged 45, who was knocked down by Taxi No. X-2845 driven by one George James along Colaba Causeway, at 11-45 p.m. on the 14th instant.

The injured person was removed to the G. T. Hospital suffering from serious injuries to which he succumbed subsequently.

First to give evidence in the matter was Mr. Ronald Charles Day, a leading Seaman on H. M. S. "Decoy" (Royal Navy).

Witness stated that on the night of the 14th instant, at about 11-35, he had engaged a taxi at Mayo Road and asked the driver to take him to the Prince of Wales' Institute at Ballard Estate. As he was being driven along, witness noticed the Tramway Co.'s Depot on his right, on Colaba Causeway. At this stage the driver swerved the taxi to the right, and witness experienced a bump. He turned his head to the left and saw a man fall forward on the left of the taxi.

Informed Driver

Witness immediately informed the driver of the fact that a man had been knocked down, and he eased the speed of the car. The driver then turned the car around and drove to the place of the fatality.

A policeman approached the scene, placed the injured man into the same taxi, and had him removed to the G. T. Hospital.

Witness added further that the speed of the car was about 30 m. p. h. with the driver constantly sounding his horn, prior to the accident.

Further hearing was adjourned till the 19th instant, pending evidence as to the condition of the car, from the Motor Vehicles Department.

HOLD-UP AT MAHOMED ALI ROAD

Suspects Remanded

A thrilling case of a "hold-up" in the early hours of yesterday morning was heard before Mr. P. L. Thaker, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon; when Abdulla Jan Mohamed was placed before him, charged under section 505-114 I.P.C.

It was alleged that Gulam Nabi Gulam Hussein a tea-shop keeper at Mahomed Ali Road, was about to lock up his shop at 1 a.m. yesterday, when the accused along with four or five other persons drove up to the shop in a motor car. The accused got down from the car and rushing into the shop threatened the owner with a knife saying that he would kill him.

This attracted the attention of a pedestrian who started out for the police and a constable appeared on the scene.

The sepoy entered the shop and arrested the accused with a knife in his hand.

His worship ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody, pending further police inquiries into the matter.

HUGHES DOCK MYSTERY.

Mystery surrounds the discovery last night, of the dead body of a man aged 60, lying near the Engine house of the Hughes dry dock.

On a search 12¼ annas were found in his pockets but there were no visible marks of injury on the body.

The Yellowgate Police are conducting investigations into the matter.

SELLING SPURIOUS "WINCARNIS"

High Court Upholds Chemists' Conviction

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court heard the appeal filed by Ambalal Dalchnaram and two others against the sentence of a fine of Rs. 400 passed on them by the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court on the charge of passing off spurious "Wincarnis" as the genuine article.

"Wincarnis is a well known tonic manufactured by Coleman and Co. The appellants, who carried on business as chemists and druggists under the name of Kantilal Chhotalal, sold several bottles of "Wincarnis" to Messrs. Vinchi Bros. who later received complaints regarding the same from their customers. The matter was then brought to the notice of Messrs. Muller and Phipps, agents of Coleman and Co. on whose complaint the police seized several bottles of so-called "Wincarnis". The contents of these bottles, on being chemically analysed, were found to be different from the genuine "Wincarnis," though the bottles bore labels almost identical with those of the genuine "Wincarnis."

JUDGMENT

In delivering judgment in appeal, Their Lordships observed that the appellants had failed to prove that they had taken reasonable precautions to ascertain that the "Wincarnis" they were selling was genuine. But as regards the third appellant who was a mere lad, it would not be fair knowledge about the transaction.

Their lordships, while confirming the sentence of the first and second appellants, gave the benefit of doubt to the third appellant who was acquitted.

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad with Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the appellants.

HOLI RIOT IN NANDOD

Two Sections Of Hindus Disagree On Question Of Ritual

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Mar. 17.

Difference of opinion between two sections of Hindus regarding the form of ritual in connection with recent Holi celebrations led to a serious clash between them in which two were killed and a number of others injured, according to an unconfirmed report from Naundod.

It appears that ill-feeling was existing with regard to it for some time between the rival factions and the authorities posted special police in the town with a view to prevent any clash.

However, on the eve of the Holi festival when the attention of the police was diverted elsewhere, the parties came into conflict and a regular fight ensued in which several were injured. Two died on the spot. The injured people were taken to hospital where they are progressing.

The police made several arrests and vigorous enquiries are in progress.—A. P.

Under the auspices of the Women's Association (A.I.W.C.) a public meeting of the women of Bombay was held on Monday evening at St. Columbus High School under the Presidentship of Mrs. Kusum behn Kania, who is seen in centre with members of the Committee.

FOUND LIST OF CITY'S MILLS

C. I. D. Officer's Inference From Discovery In Room Of Alleged Communist

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

An inference that no communist could officially work for the purpose of creating cells in Mills unless he had a first hand knowledge of the location of the different Mills in the city, was drawn by Rao Bahadur Desai from a list of all the Mills in the city that was seized from Iqbal Singh's room, at the resumed hearing of the case against three alleged communists by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The First witness examined today was Abdeali Abibhai, a landlord, holding an interest in the Mariambai building Sankli Street. He deposed that Iqbal Singh whom he pointed out in court, engaged a room in the Mariambai building in December 1934 and gave out his name as Amarnath. Witness had seen Iqbal Singh thrice and spoken to him once.

Rao Bahadur Mohanlal Desai special superintendent, C.I.D., continuing his evidence stated that the several names written in a Brown notebook were assumed and that he was not able to recognise any one of them. A red notebook contained the names of all the Mills in Bombay and Kurla, which had been divided into twelve different divisions. It was the inference of the witness, from the above list, that every communist should be in full possession of facts, concerning factories where he had to work. Every communist should have a thorough knowledge of the Mills in the locality without which he could not work officially.

Mr. Pardiwala objected to the inference going in as evidence but the Magistrate over-ruled the objection.

Mr. Velinkar suggested that the list was made in pursuance of the famous saying of Lenin "Every factory must be our fortress."

Referring to a document in which mention had been made about the organisation of the anti-war propaganda witness said that the lines "known communists should not be office holders" in the organisation was in the hand-writing of Iqbal Singh.

The case is proceeding.

INVESTITURE AT GOVT. HOUSE

Governor Presents Insignia And Medals To 120 Durbaris

120 persons received their badges, medals and insignias this morning at the Investiture ceremony in the Durbar Hall of Government House.

H. E. the Governor, with Lady Brabourne, arrived in the Durbar Hall at 11-10 a.m. headed in procession by Mr. C. W. E. Turner, Secretary to the Government, Political Department, and His Excellency's personal staff.

While investing them with this insignia etc., the Governor addressed the recipients and explained to each the reason why the Government were pleased to confer upon them the honour.

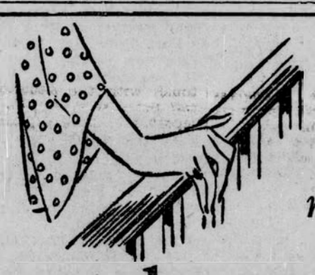
To some it was for heroism displayed in saving lives, to others for service rendered as municipal councillors, while there were some who received recognition for rendering public service outside the official sphere.

Among the six recipients of the C.I.E. the championship of the Order of the Indian Empire, Lt-Col. Bernard Higham, who is thus honoured for his research work in chemistry and chemical analysis.

A notable figure among the recipients of the Kaiser-i-Hind medal (First Class) was Mrs. C. P. Blackwell, the wife of Mr. Justice Blackwell, who was honoured for her notable services in connection with the Hospital Fund and other public charities.

Miss M. Katherine Davis received the M.B.E. for her services in the Vigilance Association and for Children's Welfare.

The function came to a close at 12-30.



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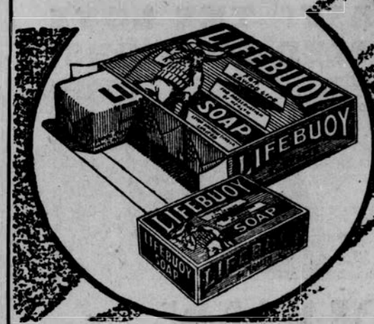

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Vertical Boiler, Pumps, Drying Chamber, Pillers Hydro Extractors Grinder Steam Copper, coil, Electric Motor, Hopper feeder, Skutchers Carding engine, Rollers, Cutting Rolling and Drilling Machines, Carding engine rollers, Flat cards, Sterillzers, Steam vertical engine, Cr'ghton opener Bend wheels, Shafting Tanks, Weighing machine, Hanger brackets, Podestals, Pulleys Opener Counter shaft Machinery parts, Furniture including packing tables Racks, Cup-Boards, tables, chairs, Clock Pigeon drawer tables, Pigion hole Cup board, benches, and complete and incomplete goods, also one corrugated iron shed, etc., etc.

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MINERVA (TALKIES)

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

FIRST VILLAGE PANCHAYAT

Collector Visits Dahisar And Listens To People's Grievance

Mr. H. T. Sorley, Collector of Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District paid a visit to the 1st Village Panchayat in Bombay Suburban District at Dahisar on Sunday.

He was received by Mr. Y. R. Tawde, Sarpanch (President) of the Village Panchayat and the Villagers at the School Building. The Collector with Mr. Tawde and others then went to the river to inspect the proposed site of the bunding of the river and after its inspection he was entirely satisfied as regards the demand of the villagers. He then returned to the School Building with the group and presided over a meeting of about 300 villagers including the Sorpanch. Panchas Mr. C. D. Barfiwala, President, District Local Board, Mr. Shantaram N. Patil, Chairman of the School Board, and Local Board Members.

Mr. Tawde in welcoming the Collector and the guests gave a brief account as to how the respective Collectors, Deputy Collectors, Presidents, District Local Boards and Chairman School Board as well as Seth Haji Ali Mohmed Haji Cassum Proprietor of Dahisar supported the improvement of Dahisar since 1922. He also brought to the notice of the Collector the good services rendered by Mr. M. B. Patil, Mr. R. A. Mhatre and Mr. R. E. Keskar.

He said the earnest efforts and good wishes of the Patil family made the greatest contribution towards whatever developments the village during this formative period.

Request To Collector

He represented the necessity of bunding of the river at Dahisar and requested the Collector to comply with the request of the villagers. In conclusion he thanked the Collector and other guests for having come to Dahisar to help them in the uplift of the village.

Mr. M. B. Patil Deputy Sarpanch of the Panchayat said that Mr. Y. R. Tawde, Sarpanch of this Panchayat had done very hard and sincere work since 1922 and as such he deserved the major portion of the credit for the improvement of this village.

The Collector thanked Mr. Tawde and the villagers for their cordial welcome to him and said that he was satisfied with the villagers representations as regards the bunding of the river and assured them that he would take necessary action immediately. He congratulaeed Mr. Tawde for the work done by him for the village.

TOUCHING TALE OF

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN !

Who are deceived in LOVE and LIFE by cruel ways of Society

Prakash Pictures'

"SNEHLATA"

GUJARATI-PICTURE

Starring

PANNA, RANJIT, MOHINEE, JAYANT, RAJKUMARI, LALLOOBHAI

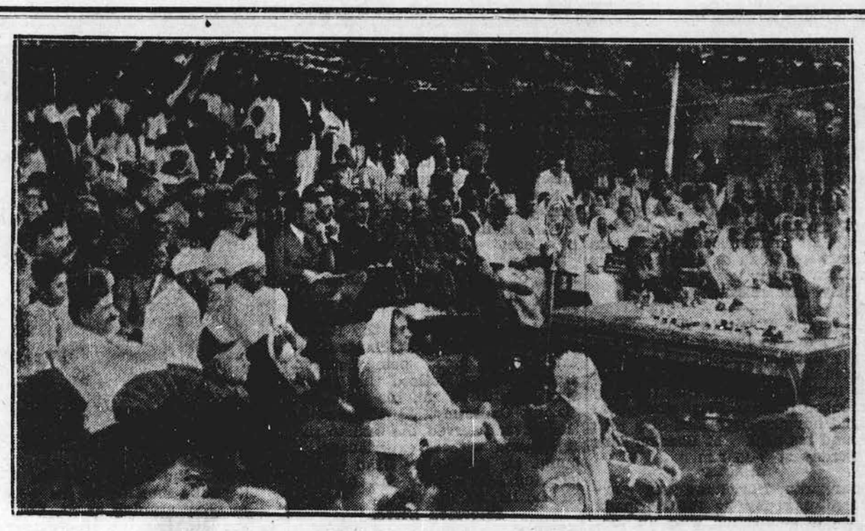
Beautiful Song hits! Spicy and Sparkling Dialogues!

COME UP & SEE

ROXY TALKIES

(New Queen's Road).

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45. p.m.



The Governor of Bombay presided over the annual gathering of the David Sassoon Industrial School at Matunga on Monday evening when the above picture was taken.

PORT TRUST ACT AMENDMENT

A Bill to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, will shortly be introduced in the Bombay Council the previous sanction of the Governor-General required under sub-section (3 of section 80A of the Government of India Act having been obtained.

After section 41-B of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 the following new section shall be inserted, namely:—

"41-C. All loans repayable by the Board, whether contracted prior to or after the enactment of this section together with the interest payable in respect of such loans shall, subject to the provisions of section 31 be a first charge on the income and property of the Board."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879, there is no specific provision that the debenture or any other loans raised by the Trustees shall be a first charge on the income and property of the Trustees such as is provided for in the Rangoon Port Act, of 1905, the Calcutta Port Act, of 1890 and the Karachi Port Trust Act, of 1886. This is a defect in the Act and has caused inconvenience in regard to investments in the debentures issued by the Bombay Port Trust. It is therefore proposed to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879, so as to bring it into line with the Acts of the other Major Ports in this respect.

POWER TO SUPPLEMENT COMPLAINT

High Court Stays Proceedings In Case Before Presidency Magistrate

The revisional application filed by Dahyabhai Panachand and three others asking for a stay of the case pending against them before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, was admitted by Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court.

The applicants are charged with using a false trade mark and selling goods marked with such a trade mark at the instance of G. St. J. Cooper.

The complainant was working in the firm of Arnhold and Company, proprietors of the Elephant Oil Mills, Bombay.

In June, 1933, the complainant filed a complaint before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, who referred the matter to the C.I.D. for enquiry. Thereupon Sergeant Hampton, who was put in charge of the investigation, submitted two reports which showed that four persons were involved.

Subsequently in July 1934 the complainant presented another application mentioning the names of the four persons. The Magistrate held that there was nothing to prevent a complainant from presenting a supplementary complaint giving additional names of persons involved in the offence. Accordingly he directed the case to proceed against all the four accused.

Against this order the four accused now approached the High Court in revision.

In support of the petition, it was contended that there was no provision in the Criminal Procedure Code for the filing of a supplementary complaint. Further, the complaint having been instituted more than a year after the discovery of the alleged offence, it was barred as against the first petitioner under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

Their lordships granted a rule and ordered an interim stay of the proceedings.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS' NEW SCHEDULE

Commencing from the 18th March 1936, the Eastbound aeroplane of the Imperial Airways will leave London (Croydon) every Wednesday and Saturday, instead of every Tuesday and Saturday and will arrive Karachi every Monday (from 23-3-1936) and Thursday instead of every Sunday and Thursday as at present. Consequently the London-India air mails will be received in Bombay every Tuesday and Friday instead of every Monday and Friday as at present.

2. In the reverse direction, commencing from 20th March 1936, the air mails will leave Bombay every Friday and Tuesday and will connect with the Imperial Airways Westbound plane leaving Karachi every Saturday and Wednesday instead of every Sunday and Wednesday as at present.

3. The latest hours of posting for these air mails at the Bombay G.P.O. will be as follows:—

North-bound (Madras Karachi Service) (from 20th March 1936)

Unregistered correspondence 8-30 hours on Fridays and Tuesdays.

Registered correspondence: 8-00 hours on Fridays and Tuesdays.

South-bound (from 24th March, 1936)

Unregistered correspondence: 11-30 hours on Tuesays and Fridays.

Registered correspondence 11-30 hours on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The delivery of the air mail correspondence will be issued at the Bombay G.P.O. as usual at 15.30 hours and 13-00 hours respectively.

Bombay-Trivandrum Service

The Northbound (Trivandrum-Bombay) flight will run on Thursday (19th March 1936) instead of on Friday the 20th March 1936 and would connect with the Madras-Karachi air mail service (Northbound) on the 20-3-1936.

From 25-3-1936, the Southbound service will leave Bombay on Wednesdays instead of on Tuesdays. The return Northbound service from Trivandrum to Bombay, will leave Trivandrum on Mondays instead of on Fridays as at present with effect from the 30-3-1936. The timings of arrival and departure from places served by this line (Bombay-Trivandrum) will remain as before.

The latest hour of posting air mail correspondence at the Bombay G.P.O. for this service will be as follows:—

1. Ordinary correspondence: 3-00 p.m. on Tuesdays.
2. Registered correspondence: 3-00 p.m. on Tuesdays.

Mails for the Bombay City will be received on Monday evening and will be issued out for delivery at the Bombay G.P.O. at 6-0 p.m. the same day provided the 'plane arrives to the scheduled time.

The postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

New Members Of Muslim University Court

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI March, 17.

His Exalted Highness the Chancellor of the Muslim University has nominated Hon'ble Sir Zafarullah Khan and Hon'ble Nawab Muzaffarkhan, revenue Member of the Punjab Government to be members of the Court of Muslim University.

The "United Press" lobby correspondent understands that the Tariff Amending Bill will come up before the Assembly shortly making adjustments in the Tariff Valuation for spun silk yarn, cotton fents, artificial silk fents and staple fibre. The duty on the former three will, it is understood, be raised while that on the last article will be lowered.

TAXI DEADLOCK IN BOMBAY

To-day's Meeting To Take Final Decision

An urgent extraordinary general Meeting of the Taxi (Owner) drivers of Bombay will be held at the People's Jinnah Hall today (Wednesday), at 2-30 p.m. when the Union's final decision on the question of taxi rate, will be announced.

Mr. Andrews' Tribute To Kamala Nehru

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes from Cambridge the following in the "Manchester Guardian" of Monday, March 2, 1936:

"The tragic circumstances of Mrs. Kamala Nehru's death at Lausanne will move the hearts of Indians as no other event in recent years, for she had endeared herself to everyone by her devotion to her country. It will be universally remembered how fearlessly she faced imprisonment, despite precarious health, how she remained at Mahatma Gandhi's side when he fasted at Delhi on behalf of the Hindu-Moslem unity and again at Poona for the untouchables.

"Her last devoted act was to urge her husband to return to India to preside over the Indian National Congress. It is quite impossible adequately to describe what this will mean to many millions in India, whose high ideals concerning womanhood will be strengthened by her example. Thus her sad death may help to cement the bonds of Hindu-Moslem unity and other causes she held sacred. By sacrificing everything for her country she has won her true place among those whom India loves."

ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS of LOVERS of MARATHI Language

and

"PRABHAT"

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KRISHNA

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TO-DAY

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Shanti Sadan "D" Block, ... French Bridge BOMBAY. 7.

Salt Concessions Are Local Govts'. Concern

GRIGG DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF CONVICTION OF PEASANTS

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

A storm of interpellations followed in the Assembly on Thursday last regarding the concessions granted under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Mr. Avinashalingam Chettiar asked Government:—(a) Have Government changed their policy with regard to the salt concessions given under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact;

(b) Whether they still stand by the Finance Member's assurances given during the budget discussions last year; and

(c) If so, how many areas are still allowed to manufacture salt under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?

With regard to the first two questions Sir James Grigg replied in the affirmative. As regards the last part of the questions he said the concessions is allowed in all parts of British India where salt can be obtained except in the areas from which it has been withdrawn on account of breaches of the conditions attached to it.

CONCESSIONS WITHDRAWN.

A list showing the areas where the concessions have been withdrawn was given by the Finance Member, which includes:—

NORTHERN INDIA:—(1) whole of the Salt Range Division.

(2) Bahadurkhel Circle of the Kohat Mines Division.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY:—(1) Nellore district, (2) Ramnad and Mudukalattur Taluks of the Ramnad district, (3) Cuddapah district, (4) Anantapur district, (5) Bellary Sariguppa, Allur, Adoni and Royadrug Taluks of Bellary District, (6) Kurnool, Koilkuntala, Cumbum, Markapur, Sirvel, Nandyal, Dhone, Pattikonda and Nandikond Taluks of the Kurnool district, (7) Tiruthoraipundi and Pattukkottai Taluks of the Tanjore district, (8) Chingleput Taluk of Chingleput district.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—(1) Area within eight miles of the Sanikatta Salt Works in the Kanara District, (2) Area within one mile of the licensed salt works at Shiroda and Vengurla Mahal Taluka in the Ratnagiri district, (3) Desert Division of Thar Parkar District in Sind.

BURMA:—(1) Thaton district, (2) Hnitkarok village tract in the Ye Township of Amherst District, (3) Ashebet and Kalayaung village tracts in the Taungup Township and Khayanmaw village tract in the Sandoway Township of the Sandoway district.

WHAT IN MADRAS?

Prof. RANGA: Is it a fact that in many parts in Madras a date is fixed usually by the Officers there beyond which peasants are not allowed to gather salt, although it is a fact that the peasants have demarcated their portion of the salt beds and have not gathered their salt?

Sir James: The Hon'ble Member has given me a considerable amount of information.

Prof. Ranga: Was it a fact that when these concessions were granted no dates were expected to be fixed before which these peasants should gather salt?

Sir James: I am grateful to the Hon'ble Member for the information.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Will Government re-examine the question and lay down a liberal policy for local Governments and point out that these concessions ought to be generously worked and should not be withdrawn until there is gross abuse which Government can easily control?

Sir James: Obviously Government cannot control abuse unless it employs additional staff. If the Hon'ble Member leaves out those words "which Government cannot easily control," I think that is the policy of Government.

Prof. Ranga: Is it a fact that inspite of several petitions by peasants of Nayudupetta many of them have been arrested again and again and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment?

LOCAL GOVT'S CONCERN.

Sir James: There again the Hon'ble Member is giving me information. I made it clear on a previous occasion that generally speaking we propose to leave the question of restoration of withdrawal of concessions to the local authorities.

Mr. Chettiar: Is it a fact that the area for which concessions are withdrawn is approximately about—¼ of the area in which concessions are given?

Sir James: There again the Hon'ble Member is giving me information.

Mr. Chettiar: I am not giving information. I am asking for it.

Prof. Ranga: Will Government please state if there are any fresh places to which concessions have been extended during the last year?

HOW CONCESSIONS PROCEED.

Sir James: Concessions do not proceed in that way. Concessions apply to the whole area except where they are withdrawn. Whether there have been any fresh activities on the part of the local authorities I cannot say.

Mr. Satyamurthi: What is the total area or extent of the withdrawal of the concessions since the concession was originally granted?

GRIGG WANTS NOTICE.

Sir James: I want notice of that.

Prof. Ranga: Will Government consider any fresh petitions from the peasants of those places to which concessions has been granted till now?

Sir James: I think I made it clear in my replies to a previous question that if the inhabitants of any village or district want these concessions they should apply to the local authorities.

Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon: Whether these concessions will be allowed to the indigenous fishermen in Sind and will they be allowed to salt fish?

Sir James: I want notice of that.—United Press.

JUMPS OUT FROM RUNNING TRAIN

Inter-Provincial Criminal Commits Suicide

MADRAS, March 16.

How an interprovincial criminal committed suicide while being escorted by the police was narrated at the inquest held by the Sub-Magistrate of Tiruvellore.

It would appear two constables brought Guruswami Iyah, an undertrial prisoner to Tiruvellore "enroute" to Gooty. While seated in the train handcuffed, guarded on either side by two constables, the prisoner suddenly jumped out from the train. One constable also jumped and chased him. Seeing the train approaching, the prisoner fell on the rails and caught hold of the same constable who attempted to pull him out. In the meantime, the prisoner was overrun by the train and was killed.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.—A. P.

FILM COMPANY IN KASHMIR

(From Our Own Correspondent)

SRINAGAR, March 6

A film producing company called "The Paradise Picture Limited" has been started in the State with its head office at Jammu. It is hoped that the natural scenery of Kashmir will afford great possibilities to this company.

RECRUITMENT TO SERVICES

Posting Of Officers Not Made On Communal Grounds, Says Noyce

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 16

Sir Henry Craik replying to Mr. Satyamurti's question said, on the first of January 1935 there were 756 Europeans and 544 Indians in I.C.S. including holders of the listed posts. The percentages are about 58 and 42. There is no proposal presently under consideration to alter the fifty-fifty ratio recruitment. During the last five years, 175 Europeans and 175 Indians should have been recruited. Actually the recruitment was, Europeans 56 and Indians 162, total shortage being 92 whereof 79 are Europeans.

The Government are considering the question of making up for the European shortage.

Question: Why should Government be alarmed at this drop in the ratio? Is it not for the good of the country.

Answer: It is matter of argument.

Question: What is the profit to country of placing Europeans and Indians on the same salary and same power.

Answer: I have made no calculations.

Sir Henry Craik answering Syed Murtaza's question said the orders regarding communal representation were intended to prevent the preponderance of any community in a service, not preponderance of officers belonging to any community in any locality. Government could not undertake to communicate all vacancies to the Muslim institutions of the locality and to Aligarh university. There was no lack of publicity and the Public Service Commission supplies copies of notices etc., relating to the examinations held by them to all universities including the Aligarh University.

Sir F. Noyce replying to the same member's question added that the posting of officers are made on administrative and not on communal grounds.

EGYPT-S. AFRICAN AIRMAILS

Service Opened Between Sudan And Nigeria

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 16

The following communique has been issued:

The Imperial Airways Limited are now operating the Airmail Service between Khartoum (Sudan) and Kano (Nigeria) in connection with their Egypt-South Africa Air Mail Service. Air Mail correspondence from India for Western Sudan, French, Equatorial Africa, Nigeria and Gold Coast will be accepted for transmission by this service.

The first despatch will leave Karachi on Tuesday March 24.

The rates of Air fee per half ounce of letters and packets are five annas to Western Sudan and Seven Annas to the other countries named. These rates of air fee are payable in addition to the ordinary postage to the destinations inclusive of the rate of the air mail fee and the postage for the postcard for all countries named is four annas.

SECURITY DEMAND FROM 'DESH DARPAN'

Mangal Singh's Question Disallowed

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 16

Sardar Mangal Singh has been informed that the President has disallowed his question relating to the security demanded rofm 'Desh Darpan' on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of Governor-General-in-Council and that the matter is 'sub-judice'.

It is understood during discussions in the Assembly committee on Delimitation report Sardar Mangal Singh pressed the claims of the Sikhs in Sind constituencies and secured a favourable hearing.

GANG OF KIDNAPPERS AT WORK

Police Rescue Minor Boys And Girls

LAHORE, Mar. 15.

The C. I. D. police have resented about one hundred minor boys and girls who were kidnapped from different parts of the province by a regular gang.

The members of the gang, it is alleged, had spread themselves all over the province and kidnapped minors by giving them sweets and transferred them from one district to the other and made money from their sale.

The police have already arrested about two dozen men and over a dozen women in this connection and more arrests are expected.—United Press.

AGAINST WORKERS' INTEREST

Appeal To Assembly To Reject Mody's Amendment To Wages Bill

BOMBAY March 16.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary of the National Trade Union Federation, Miss Maniben Kara, acting President All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, General Secretary All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. V. B. Karnik, Acting General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), and Mr. M. U. Rajab, Vice-President of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, have issued a statement to the Press appealing to the citizens and workers of Bombay to affix their signatures in thousands to a letter addressed to the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly with regard to Sir H. P. Mody's amendment to the payment of Wages Bill.

The letter runs as follows:—

"We, the workers and citizens residing in Bombay, hereby declare that the amendment proposed by Sir H. P. Mody to the payment of Wages Bill even after its modification by the Council of State) is against the interest of the workers as it in effect deprives them of their fundamental right of strike and of receiving wages for the work done by them. We beg to appeal to the members of the Legislative Assembly through you to defeat the same when it comes up again for discussion before the Assembly".

Copies of the letter have been printed and labour leaders will be moving about in the city, especially in working class localities to collect signatures.—United Press.

NIZAM'S MINISTER NOT RETIRING

Will Carry On Work Till Ruler Wishes Him To Do So

NEW DELHI, March 17.

The "Associated Press" understands that there is no truth in the rumour that Maharaja Sir Kishenprasad, Prime Minister of Hyderabad State, has asked H. E. H. the Nizam to relieve him of the burden of his office. The Maharaja is in good health and proposes to carry on his duties so long as the Nizam wishes him to do so.—A. P

Mahableshwar Season Opens Well

(From Our Correspondent)

MAHABLESHWAR, Mar. 15.

The Mahableshwar season seems to have begun now, and quite a number of visitors including Kh. A. Munshi, Retrd. Dy. Collector, the Begum of Sarola and the Maharajsaheb of Miraj are here. The bookings for the months of April and May are heavy. The local Municipality is busy with road repairs, cleaning and a separate contract for Rs. 12,000 to asphalt and tar a portion of the road near the Reay Gardens is well-nigh completed.

A few Australian Missionaries are assembled here and are attending the Language School. The weather is cool and delightful. Sometimes during the day however the temperature remains as high as 85-87.

SMALL-POX RAGES IN KATHIAWAR

Precautionary Measures Prove Futile

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

According to the "Agency Gazette," small-pox figures show an abnormal rise both in attacks and deaths.

During the week ended 7th March, there were 1,326 attacks and 212 deaths, while for the preceding week, there were 888 attacks and 124 deaths, due to small-pox raging in several states of Kathiawar under Western India States Agency.

In Gondal there were 15 attacks and 2 deaths; in Porbandar 273 attacks and 86 deaths; in Wadhwan 76 attacks and 4 deaths; in Jamnagar 260 attacks and 39 deaths; in Tharad state, 67 attacks and 9 deaths; in Muli 38 attacks and 12 deaths; in in Jamnagar 280 attacks and 39 deaths; in Tharad state, 67 attacks and 9 deaths; in Muli 38 attacks and 12 deaths; in Junagadh 377 attacks and 24 deaths while in Rajkot 73 attacks and 20 deaths.

Thus, it is understood that the precautionary measures to check the spread of the epidemic, taken so far, have not been completely successful. More stringent measures must be adopted at an early date, before the epidemic assumes a still more virulent form.—A. P.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

(continued from page 6)

cial committees together have sent only 62 members excluding Assam, Bengal, Burma and N.W.F. provinces. This also is bound to create bitter feelings amongst workers. In Karnataka there was no occasion for formal election of the A.I.C.C. members for the last so many years but this time the Congress members could witness the same scene which they were used to see in Municipal and District board elections. All sorts of tactics were resorted to by the candidates to secure votes.

If the Lucknow Congress can coolly consider all these points and find out a way to avoid the defects mentioned above, it will have made some achievements in maintaining and enhancing the prestige of the Congress. Apart from the many other things which the Congress has secured for the country, it has, especially during the last fifteen years, secured a name for integrity, truthfulness and honesty. I am afraid if the present constitution is allowed to remain as it is the hard-earned reputation of the Congress for the above virtues will be at stake.

EX-MINISTER IN JAIL

Bar-at-Law Refused Permission To Appear Before High Court

LAHORE, March 16.

Doctor Qutab Uddin, Bar-at-law of Lucknow who made an application to appear on behalf of Lala Harkishen Lal who is put in jail for contempt of Court for an indefinite period, was refused permission to appear before the High Court.

It may be recalled that Lala Harkishenlal, ex-Minister and a prominent businessman was committed to jail custody by a division bench of the High Court presided over by the Chief Justice for contempt of Court for an undefined period until Lala Harkishenlal "purged himself of his offence by making adequate apology to the High Court."

Against this order Doctor Qutab Uddin wanted to file a revision.—United Press.

Punjab Flour Mill-Owners' Association

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Mar. 16.

It is understood a conference of millowners of the Punjab will be convened at Lahore at the end of the month to formulate proposals for the formation of a Flour Mill-owners' Association, which has for its object the protection and promotion of milling industry Mr. Satyapaul Virnani is the sponsor of the move.

BURDWAN TEMPLES DEFILED

BURDWAN, March 17.

Information was lodged with the Kotwali Police to the effect that 50 out of 108 temples of Shiva belonging to the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan were defiled on the night of March 15.

The incident took place at Nawabhat, three miles north-west of Burdwan town. It is alleged that a number of images (lingams) were pulled down or otherwise desecrated, and their bases damaged.—A.P.

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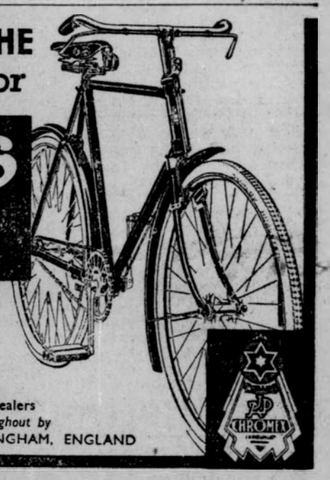

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GREAT IMPETUS TO INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Howrah Bridge Contract: What Its Retention In Country Means

ISSUES BEFORE COMMISSIONERS' MEETING ON MARCH 23

CALCUTTA (By Mail.)

The final stage regarding the granting of the contract for the new Howrah Bridge, an issue which has been attracting so much attention in the press and by the public of Bengal, will, the Associated Press understands, be reached when the Bridge Commissioners meet on March 23 in order to discuss the report of the Sub-Committee of the Commissioners appointed for the purpose.

The Sub-Committee, it is understood, has completed its deliberations and its final report is in the process of circulation to the Bridge Commissioners.

An interesting development in this connection is the arrival in India of Mr. Buckton, one of the senior partners of Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton, the official consulting engineers of the Bridge Commissioners.

TWO DESIGNS.

It may be recalled that the Commissioners have for consideration two designs for the New Howrah Bridge, one the official design prepared by the official consultants and the other prepared by the official consultants and the other prepared by Mr. Ralph Freeman, an authority on long span bridges, and Mr. Ash, on behalf of the Indian Combine, the latter implying, it is understood, an economy of half a crore of rupees. The considerations that have weighed with the Sub-Committee and will confront the Commissioners are, firstly, as to how best the contract may be retained in India. It is believed that this will imply the spending of at least a crore of rupees in this country and employment to more than 5,000 skilled and unskilled Indian workmen, apart from lending a great impetus to Indian industries and providing a revenue more than twenty lakhs to Indian railways.

WORK FOR TATA PLATE MILLS.

In this connection it may be incidentally pointed out that the recent closing down of the Tata Plate Mills, throwing out of employment more than 600 workmen, is traced to the uncertainties regarding the Howrah Bridge contract. The authorities believe that the Tata Plate Mills could again be profitably run if the Howrah Bridge contract is placed in India.

GAIN TO INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

The second consideration which has weighed with the Sub-Committee is price. In this connection various alternatives have suggested themselves, namely, the acceptance of the modified-design, the amalgamation of the official and modified designs wherever possible and, lastly, the acceptance of the lowest or a lower tender. In the last alternative it is contended whether any economy in price will not be more than compensated by the gain to Indian industries, Indian revenues and Indian unemployed if the contract is retained in India. It will be seen, therefore, that, when the Commissioners meet on March 23, they will have for consideration a problem complicated by issues of a much wider import to the country than normally arise out of an ordinary business transaction relating to a public works construction.

The presence of Mr. Buckton may be utilized it is understood, to enable the Indian Combine to place more fully the merits of their alternative design before the Bridge Commissioners, since an opportunity of this character, it is learnt, could not be afforded earlier.—A. P

EMPLOYMENT FOR EDUCATED YOUTHS

Bengal Govt.'s Efforts To Secure For Them Training In Workshops

CALCUTTA, March 15.

The Press Officer, Government of Bengal, has issued the following note dealing with some of the activities of Government in the matter of securing the co-operation of industrialists in finding employment for the youths of the province:—

The able address and discussion at the Rotary Club on "Vocational Guidance and Unemployment," together with the press comments thereon, give the impression that Government have done nothing in the matter of securing the co-operation of industrialists in finding employment for the youths of the province.

As a matter of fact Government have always been alive to the necessity of co-operating in this matter with industry and trade; and have done more than what the commentators apparently, are aware of.

FOR PRACTICAL TRAINING.

When it was recognised that the students of the Bengal Engineering College did not have sufficient practical training, the Government formed in 1917 a Committee to investigate the matter. The Committee suggested a scheme of co-operation of the College with the Railway Companies. Thereafter the Mukherjee Committee, appointed in 1921, recommended a course effectively combining sound practical training under commercial conditions with simultaneous theoretical training, through a common standard of admission controlled by a Board, called the Board of Control of Apprenticeship Training. What was originally intended for the training of Mechanical Engineers, the Board believed, applied with equal force to the training of the personnel of many other branches of industry. This Board has all along secured the sincere co-operation of workshop authorities and has been able to co-ordinate workshop training of apprentices with such theoretical instruction as the capacity of each apprentice may enable him to benefit by.

In order that the co-ordination may be real and continue to receive the sympathetic co-operation of business firms and employers, the name of the Board was changed in 1930 to the Board of Apprenticeship Training.

For the guidance, so far as may be practicable, of employers, the Board has devised a model system of training for apprentices in workshops.

It has recommended a suitable course of study for Mechanical and Electrical apprentices in the Technical Schools and has instituted an admission examination for selecting suitable young men for apprenticeship in Engineering.—United Press.

TEXTILE FACTORIES IN TURKEY

Plans For Cotton And Wool Production

ANKARA, (By Mail).

The Kamutay—Great National Assembly—has adjourned till the Eleventh of March, when the budget of 1936-37 will be presented.

The last session of the Kamutay was marked by decisions of great political and economic importance.

During this session, the Kamutay approved treaties, concluded with various countries, based on commercial transactions, the extradition of criminals, and conditions of residence. The Kamutay has also given its approval to the prolongation of the Turko-Soviet treaty of neutrality for a period of ten years.

Certain laws authorizing the government to enforce economic and financial measures drawn up by the co-ordination committee of the League of Nations have also been sanctioned. Finally, the Kamutay has approved of certain important laws concerning home-affairs—such as the establishment of two post-inspectors and the organisation of two new provinces.

COTTON PRODUCTION.

Together with the Five-Year-Plan for the industrialization of Turkey, the organization of the production of raw materials becomes a vital question Such an organization is important not only from the point of view of the manufactures, whose number is constantly increasing, but also for the improvement of agricultural products, the exportation of which increased greatly after the treaties of clearing concluded between Turkey and different countries.

The rise in the production of cotton and wool was given great importance. This increase in quantity as well as an improvement in quality were considered as factors of great national importance.

The functioning of the new Textile factories requires for the period of 1936-1937, 40,000,000 kilos of cotton.

The production of cotton in Turkey was on a very low level during the war and the years which followed.

Later, the level of production was gradually raised, and attained during the first year of the economic crisis a creditable level.

The production consisted in 1930 of 51,365,000 kilos and in 1931 of 61,751,000 kilos.

But due to the lack of demand from foreign markets and to the limitation of local industry, it fell in 1932 to 20,179,000 kilos and to 27,791,000 kilos in 1933.

During the world crisis foreign markets were closed to agricultural products and the commercial equilibrium was in danger of a constantly increasing deficit. Alarmed by this situation, the government adopted serious measures in order to safeguard national production. The results of these measures were wholly satisfactory: the development of the textile industry gave a new stimulus to the production of cotton. The large industrial programme drawn by the state did not aim only at maintaining a constant level for the production of cotton, but also at increasing it considerably so as to meet the demand of foreign as well as home markets.

The application of this plan for the production and the improvement of raw materials and for an increase in the production of cotton and wool forms subject of the greatest importance for the government. A great number of agricultural institutes, which worked towards improving grains, were founded. The various experiments carried on in this field prove the qualitative predominance of the cleveland kind in Adana and its environments.

IMPROVEMENT IN WOOL.

Parallel with the efforts for the improvement of cotton run those for the production of wool. The first measure, taken was the assimilation of 14,000 Merinos sheep from Turkey with 750,000 sheep from Thace.

Through this measure it was possible to furnish for the textile industry 80 per cent. of the required amount of wool. The second phase of this plan will supply the remaining 20 per cent. which will consist of wool of the finest quality.

HINDI LITERATURE

Lecture Under P. E. N. Club Auspices

An interesting and instructive lecture on Hindi Literature was given on last Saturday evening by Dr. D.R. Prem, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (London) at a public meeting arranged by the India Centre of the International P.E.N. Club of eminent writers and journalists. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi presided.

POETRY DEVELOPED FIRST

In the course of his address, Dr. Prem said Hindi literature began with poetry. From the 10th to the 14th centuries chivalrous poetry predominated, reflecting the strife and unsettled condition of the country. Chand Bardai, who wrote "Prithviraj Raso" was the most famous poet of the period .After the Muslim Conquest the defeated Hindus turned towards devotional poetry, which was the leading type from the 14th to the 17th century Surdas, Tulsidas, Kabir and Mirabai lent lustre to this period.

Bhartendu Harischandra, the father of modern Hindi Literature launched the new school of poetry, which gradually adopted modern Hindi as the language of poetry in place of Brajbhasha, derived from Prakrat. Modern poetry deals with nature, social problems, politics and humour. Among popular modern poets are Ayodyh Singh Upadhyaya, Mahabir Prasad Dwivedi, Maithili Sharan Gupta, Ramcharit Upadhyaya, Satyanarain and Srimati Mahadevi Varma.

A new development in Hindi poetry is the direction of so-called mysticism, in which metre as well as rhyme is abandoned and feelings and thoughts expressed are often a jumble.

HINDI PROSE.

Prose literature in Hindi dates practically from the advent of the English. Sadasukhlal, Inshalla, Sadal Misra and Lalulal, author of "Premsagar," are the pioneers of Hindi prose. Then Christian and Arya Samaj propaganda were written in Hindi. The greatest name in early prose writing is that of Bhartendu Harischandra, who not only wrote himself but also stimulated several friends to write in Hindi.

The Mahabir Prasad Era dates from the appointment of that eminent literary critic as Editor of "Saraswati" of Allahabad, the only first-class literary magazine of those days in Hindi. It not only created a new standard for Hindi prose but also brought many young writers to the fore. Literary criticism has begun since the turn of the century.

The present period of modern Hindi prose shows intense activity in all branches except, perhaps, the drama, which has been crowded out by interest in fiction and the cinema. Sjt. Jayashanker Prasad was named as the greatest Hindi dramatist.

FICTION.

Every other Hindi writer to-day however, is a fiction writer. The short story is a modern development but is very popular, as is the novel. Premchand is one of the greatest of Hindi novelists. His "Seva Sadan" and "Prem ashram" were cited as prose masterpieces. He excels in the depiction of village life in simple language. Jayashankar Prasad is a novelist as well as a dramatist. Other popular modern fiction writers are Sudarshan, Ugra, Chatursen Sastri and Jainendra. Social and political problems are the chief themes of the modern Hindi fiction. So far there is only a beginning in technical and scientific literature in Hindi. The number of first-class periodicals and newspapers has increased by leaps and bounds.

Many non-Hindi-speaking people are writing in Hindi, and Dr. Prem made a plea for the promotion of Hindi, for the adoption of Devanagari as the common script of India and for the building up of a commonwealth of Indian literature, from which a powerful and truly national literature can arise.

In her concluding remarks, Mrs Lilavati Munshi stressed the marvellous development since the art of prose writing was acquired. In the last fifty years the language in all of the vernaculars has become immensely richer. She emphasized the growing importance of Hindi, declaring that while ignorance of Hindi is pardonable to-day, we shall be illiterate ten years hence if we do not know it.

NEXT LECTURE.

Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, Honorary Secretary of the P.E.N., India Centre, moved a vote of thanks to the president and announced that another P.E.N. public lecture this time on "Urdu in Gujarat," would be given on Monday, 6th April by Prof. N. A. Nadvi of Ismail College. That meeting, like the one of Saturday, will be held in the National Medical College in Lamington Road near Central Station.

Congress Never Accepted His 14 Points

JINNAH SEEMS TO HAVE DRAWN UPON HIS IMAGINATION, SAYS SIRDAR SARDUL SINGH

LAHORE, March 14.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar has issued the following statement:

The report of Mr. Jinnah's speech delivered recently at the Lajpat Rai Hall runs as follows:

"Clearing up certain statements made by Mr. Baul in reference to the 14 points he said that proposals were based on joint electorates. All Congress leaders welcomed and encouraged them. The All-India Congress Committee accepted them, and in turn they were adopted at the full session of the Indian National Congress at Madras. The Muslim League then adopted them. Following that, it was proposed to call a Congress-League Conference and frame India's demands but for certain reasons, the Congress retraced its affirmation, and originated the Nehru Report. He blamed the Congress for breaking its pledges."

If the above report is correct, in discussing what happened at Madras, Mr. Jinnah seems to have mainly drawn upon his imagination. The Congress never accepted Mr. Jinnah's 14 points.

MADRAS RESOLUTION.

The resolution about communal representation passed at the Madras Session of the Congress ran as follows:—

"That in future scheme of constitution, so far as representation in the various legislatures is concerned, joint electorates in all the provinces and in the Central Legislature be constituted."

"That, with a view to give full assurance to the two great communities that their legitimate interests will be safeguarded in the Legislatures, such representation of the communities should be secured for the present, and if desired, by the reservation of seats in joint electorates on the basis of population in every province and in the Central Legislature."

"Provided that reciprocal concessions in favour of minorities may be made by mutual agreement so as to give them representation in excess of the proportion of the number of seats to which they would be entitled on the population basis in any province or provinces, and the proportions so agreed upon for the provinces shall be maintained in the representation of the two communities in the Central Legislature from the provinces."

"In the decision of the reservation of seats for the Punjab, the question of the representation of Sikhs as an important minority will be given full consideration."

BASIS OF NEHRU REPORT.

The Nehru report was based on this resolution of the Congress. If Mr. Jinnah even now can persuade his friends to accept the Madras resolution on which, he says, that his 14 points were based, much of the communal mischief in India would end in no time."—A. P.

Hindoo Deen Daya Sangh

The Jt. Hon. Secretary writes:—

The eleventh annual general meeting of the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh was held under the presidentship of Sir Govind B. Pradhan, at 3-30 p.m. on the 8th instant in the Hall of the Social Service League, Chinchpokli, Bombay.

The report of the past year's work and the balance sheet were unanimously adopted. Resolutions authorising the next Managing Committee to get the institution duly registered according to the new constitution and rules and to start the proposed Foundling Home during the current year, if circumstances permitted, were passed.

The following ladies and gentlemen were elected on the Working Committee for the year:—

Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Kt. (President), Dr. Malinibai B. Sukhtankar, Mr. B. G. Parelkar, Drs. M. B. Udgaonkar, R. V. Sathe, and A. P. Naik; Messrs Dwarkadas Soonderdas and S. S. Kavalekar; Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar and Drs. Vallabhdas N. Shah and Miss Lanibai Mankar and five others.

New Deputy Secretary Of Political Dept.

NEW DELHI, March 16.

Major P. Gaisford has taken over the Deputy Secretaryship of the Political Department of the Government of India to-day vice Major Prior who is proceeding on long leave.—A. P.

Punjab Council And Delimitation Report

LAHORE, March 16.

Thursday, 19th March, 11 a.m. has been fixed as the date and time for the consideration of the Delimitation Committee's Report by the Punjab Council at its special sitting on that day.—United Press.

Scouters' Conference

Conference of Scouters under the Bombay Boys Scouts Local Association was held last week at the Santa Cruz Camp ground of the Association.

The programme included (1) Camp Fire presided by Dr. S. B. Trivedi, (2) Flag prayers conducted by District Scout Master J. D. Surti, and Hon. Secretary, S. P. Rane, (3) Morning session 9 a. m. to 12 noon presided over by Mr. B. T. Char Ry. Camp Chief, Provincial Scout Secretary. (4) Evening session presided by Mr. K. B. Godrej, Akola leader. (5) A conference social and closing prayers and (6) Games.

The following talks were given at the Sessions. (1) "What scouting means to me," by Scouter, M. T. Rajnur (49, Bombay). (2) "Value of hobbies and handicrafts in scouting, and how to encourage them". With demonstrations, by Scouter S. P Rane. Hon. Secretary Scout Committee. (3) "Problems of my Troop, and how they can be solved" a conversational talk. (4) Discipline and its value to Scout Movement" by Major W. B. Burford, Dist Commissioner G.I.P. Scout Association. (5) "Suggestions to increase scouting in the City of Bombay," by Dr. S. B. Trivedi, Hon. Secretary, Local Association. (6) "Woodcraft" Scouter Amarsingh, tourist from the Punjab. (7) "Scout Badges" by Scouter K. N. Tata (126, Bombay).

THE ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

Sjt. Purshotam Kanji Secretary, A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar writes:—"The Khadi Bhandar will remain entirely closed from Monday the 16th. to Thursday 19th. inst. (both days inclusive) on account of revaluation of their entire stock as per the revised scale of spinners wages."

Hindu Scriptures

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

News has been received in London that Mr. W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet, who is still in Majorca recovering from his recent serious illness, has with him in the island the Hindu religious leader Sri Swami Purohit, who has been in London for the last seven years. Mr. Yeats and Swami Purohit are co-workers in the task of making a verse translation from the original Sanskrit of the Upanishad.

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"I felt dizzy after nearly every meal — suffered severe pains too. I was miserable, nervous, rundown."
UNTIL I LEARNED TO CORRECT ACID STOMACH"
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I used your LODHRA and found it a sovereign remedy for all menstrual troubles. Its sweet taste and free diet add to the pleasantness of using it.—Writes Mrs. Anna Chandi M.A., B.L., Advocate, Trivandrum.

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Our London Letter

"Indians Will Work Reforms"

"Feverish Activity Visible," Says Mr. Kirk-Patrick, M. P.

HIS "FRIENDLY MESSAGE" TO INDIANS IN ENGLAND

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON (By Mail)

There were four Indian functions during the week. A number of speakers addressed these gatherings but only two of them merit observations.

Sir Evelyn Wrench, the founder of the All-Peoples' Association, was the chief guest of the Indian Students' Union and Hostel at 112, Gower Street on Thursday night when that body held its annual meeting. Sir Ewart Greaves, formerly judge of the Calcutta High Court, welcomed the large gathering of Indian students and their English friends. He paid a tribute to Mr. J. S. Aiman, who is now Secretary of the Indian National Council of Y. W. C. A.s in India, for the splendid services that he has rendered to the union for six years as warden He also congratulated the present warden, Mr. T. D. Santwan.

Sir Evelyn Wrench declared that he was one of the first British journalists to advocate Dominion Status for India. He felt that no cause in the world to-day was more important than frank understanding and co-operation between the people of the Indian Empire and of this country. Probably, in his opinion, the whole future of civilisation would be decided in the next 25 years. He hoped that the English people would become less patronising and more understanding in their attitude towards India, and that Indians would try to do away with some of the suspicions with which they had regarded English men in the past. Never before in Great Britain had there been a larger number of people who sincerely wished well to India, without thought of any material or personal advantage for themselves.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL

Sir Evelyn believed that one good thing had emerged from the Italo-Abyssinian conflict; it had made British people consider the whole basis of the conquest of other people. A point of great importance in the relation of Great Britain to Canada, Sir Evelyn felt, was that the Dominion was part of North America, and could act as an interpreter, and he thought that India could interpret the aspirations and longings of the Asiatic people to the British Commonwealth—a Commonwealth that was based on the principles of freedom and independence. The speaker begged young Indians not to adopt a policy of disintegration. The unity of the world would not be established by those methods but by a policy of integration. He owned loyalty progressively to London, and Europe, and his final loyalty to the world. There was, he thought, nothing conflicting in those loyalties. "We will never make the right kind of commonwealth unless we realise that each one of us is a part of the whole and that it is his task to make the world a better place", he concluded.

"FEVERISH ACTIVITY" TO WORK REFORMS!

The other speech of the week that was welcomed by many Indians came from Mr. William Kirk-Patrick, Conservative M. P. for Preston, Lancashire. Mr. R. S. Nehra, the Managing Director of the "Indian", gave us an opportunity to meet Mr. Kirk-Patrick and Mr. Mahomed Yunus, M. L. C. who hails from Patna. It was a well-attended gathering at the Waldorf Hotel on Thursday afternoon, but the only speech that one enjoyed most came from the Conservative. M. P. though many others had their soliloquies. Mr. Yunus's declarations carried us nowhere. For, he declared that he had just come from India where there was feverish activity going on all round. That justified his belief that the new reforms were going to be worked by all classes of the people. He made bold to say that the response of the people to co-operate in making the new reforms successful will be greater than the one given to the 1919 Government of India Act. The reason for this was that India was suffering from the aftermath of the last War when the 1919 Act came into operation. "To-day," the situation is different," said Mr. Yunus, "conditions have much improved and the people are realising that there is no other alternative than to work the new Act."

Mr. Yunus's advice to the Congressmen whom he admitted will sweep the elections under the new Act, was to work for the success of the Reforms. Because, in his opinion that way lay the success of the Congress itself. He was particularly anxious that the Congressmen in the legislatures should not come in conflict with the Governors and they should carry with them the progressive Muslims.

"NOT A POLITICIAN"

Mr. Kirk-Patrick who was given a good cheer, declared at the outset that he was not a politician. "I am a mere parliamentarian and therefore do not expect any political fire-works from me." he began. Continuing, he said, " I aim to attain one quality and one quality alone. It is that quality which I have aimed to achieve ever since I was a boy. That quality in one word is "sympathy."—knowledge and understanding of different people. My line is always not to look for differences but to look for, and find, a similarity between different people. What that line, I may say it is so much simpler. I have intimate friends in India and I know that there is no essential difference in heart and mind amongst us, the English—people and you, the Indians."

Referring to Mr. Yunus's suggestion that the offices or the Governors of Indian Provinces should be held by public men from Britain and not by members of the Indian Civil Service, Mr. Kirk Patrick agreed that it was a good thing that at the present juncture India should have as far as possible public men to go out to India. In his opinion the average M. P. was well balanced, level-headed, and sympathetic to India. He was a man who would go out to India without preconceived notions, without prejudices and he will always keep an open mind. That was certainly far from most of the members of the Civil Service would do. However, he felt there was one danger arising out of the principle of barring these high offices in the Government to the members of the Civil Service. He felt that by precluding them from being made Governors, the young Indians who were joining the Civil Service would fall in that category and will have no prospects in the Service to hold the highest job.

PLEA FOR CLOSER ASSOCIATION

However, Mr. Kirk-Patrick wished that more of the young people from India would devote themselves solely to commerce and industry. He noticed that the whole of import piece-goods trade in Bombay and Calcutta was in the hands of Indians but he could not understand why similar trade from England with India should not be in the hands of Indians. He had noticed that in England there were many Japanese Houses and Japanese families carrying on such a trade there were several Japanese banks doing business, and there was no reason why business for India should not be in the hands of Indians in Great Britain. He wanted Indians to do that business in England as, in his opinion, it would mean closer association between Great Britain and India. "As a businessman again, not as a politician I beg of you to consider this point of view. This is my friendly message to you, Indians. Don't look upon it as a political message," conluded Mr. Kirk-Patrick, who added;" I have spoken to you with some words of sympathy. I appreciate your sympathy and I always welcome it. I have talked to you this afternoon as a friend.

I have heard Sir Abdul Qadir on many platforms in London but the speech that he delivered on Wednesday evening, at a meeting of the National League, at the Hyde Park Hotel, failed to do him any Justice. Perhaps the occasion and the Institute whose chief guest he was that evening were mainly responsible for the mediocre effort of Sir Abdul Qadir.

"FIGHT FOR JUSTICE."

The National League pioneered (one of its leaflets tell us) in 1919 "the struggle to wake the Nation to the World danger of Bolshevism and International Finance. The League has received and linked to the British Crown, five Christian and Muslim Delegations from Palestine, and five Indian Muslim Delegations under the Presidency of H. H. the Aga Khan." The League spokesmen assert that it has fought the fight for justice to the Palestine Arabs, and in November 1933, "it achieved the moral foundation in Policy for Palestine, which in turn creates the foundation which can unite to the Crown all loyal subjects." The League has now formed a Council of Peers, Commons, and Muslims to create a permanent link with the British Crown and to stir the spirit of loyalty and renaissance throughout the British Empire, the Arab and the Muslim worlds. One of its more recent objects is to establish a Muslim Centre in St. James's" for the 100 million Muslim citizens of the British Empire."

LOYAL ADDRESS.

The object of Wednesday's meeting, presided over by Miss Margaret Farquharson, its president, was to send a message of loyalty to King Edward VIII in the following terms, which was moved by Sir Abdul Qadir: "Whereas Crown and People are one organic whole, maintained by obedience to the great moral and Spiritual Laws, and Whereas the Crown is the true centre of an Imperial Unity, we loyally offer greetings and allegiance to Your Majesty. As Your Majesty's people, our constant endeavour will be to foster the active administration of these principles in the affairs of this Imperial Realm. That with one mind and one heart we may set forward the welfare of this land and Empire, and thus hasten the coming of the Kingdom of Peace on earth and goodwill to all men."

In moving this Message to King Edward Sir Abdul Qadir said that Sunday's broadcast by His Majesty showed him possessed of the ideal not only to serve his country and the Empire, but also as a man to serve his fellow-men. That linked him not only to the Muslims of India, but to the whole Muslim world, which had many ideals in common with the Anglo-Saxon world and many affinities with it in culture.

Sir Abdul Qadir added: I myself saw an incident in India, which greatly impressed itself on my mind. At a time when India was seething with unrest and advisers were anxious, our King, as Prince of Wales, refused to be protected and confident in friendship walked in the thickest of the crowd. I realised then that he is a democrat at heart. What touched me most when our Sovereign visited India last was that he rubbed his shoulders with the common man. That was at a time when authorities were very nervous because there was a sort of a counter demonstration to loyalty. Our Sovereign had no fears of terrorists and others, for he moved amongst all classes of people without being protected. That spirit is going to carry him through."

Brigadier-General Nation sounded a note of warning to the White people. At the outset he referred to the seriousness of the world situation. The greatest thing about our defence programme, he said, was its elasticity. It could be expanded or curtailed as circumstances required. He referred to the great sacrifices which the Muslim world had made to the British Empire in war and peace whereon an enduring friendship was being built.

EGYPT AND BRITAIN.

Madame Wissa, a notable Egyptian speaker, said that Egypt sought closer understanding and friendship with Great Britain. The Egyptian people admired the British Crown and it was a privilege to speak as a loyal Egyptian to a loyal Address to His Majesty King Edward VIII. There was an Egyptian proverb which said friendship was even greater than brotherhood, and as a willing friend, she wanted to pay tribute to the House of Windsor.

The Loyal Address was carried unanimously, the audience standing.

HINDUS IN SEPARATED SIND

Jairamdas Counsels Adjustment With Majority

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, March 16.

Congress attitude towards the question affecting Hindus after the separation of Sind was explained by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram who addressed a representative gathering to-night at the Buyers' and Shipper's Hall. Mr. Jairamdas said that Congress would oppose all measures which were manifestly unjust to the minority but the minority should also adopt a reasonable attitude and emphasised that interests of Sind Hindus would be best safeguarded if the atmosphere of communal tension improved.

After he had spoken he faced a barrage questions from leaders of various ranks to which he replied that Hindus in Sind must learn to be independent and help the creation of a better atmosphere in the Province and explained how the policy of loyalty to Government would fail them and that an adjustment with the majority community was the only sound policy.

Committees Cannot Help Us In Defence Matters

C.-In-C. Assures 'Elders' Of Govt's Efforts To Increase Supply Of Indian Candidates For King's Commission

NEW DELHI, March 16.

Mr. Kalikkar moving a resolution urging the appointment of a Committee to advise Government to secure the requisite type of Indian youths for admission into military academy criticised the policy of discrimination between martial and non-martial classes which was the main cause for the present dearth of competent youths offering for admission into the academy. He also thought the present course of training proved very expensive which Indian parents could not afford. If a Committee was appointed these could be examined and with enough propaganda in the country requisite youths would be forthcoming. He urged on Government the creation of feeder schools in those places where university training corps did not exist and Government should also assist and encourage private schools. Concluding Mr. Kalikkar pointed out the present method of nomination of a majority of cadets to academy had created heartburning all over the country.

Sir Robert Cassels speaking on Mr. Kalikkar's resolution said he could not accept it. There had been already two committees one presided over by Skeen which suggested improvements in the system of education and the other was the military college committee itself in 1931. The Dehra Dun academy was started only in 1932 and it would be better to wait for five or six years before results of the new system of recruitment could be correctly apprised.

"PRESENT POLICY RIGHT"

Sir Robert Cassels felt convinced the present policy was right. What was essential was to get the rising generation used to the the idea of army as profession. The seed that had been sown must be allowed to develop in peace. As for details of development he invited concrete suggestions which he would consider. There was sufficient raw material but he was not quite so much in a hurry as the members of the Council to produce manufactured article. It could not be produced overnight by a Committee. Any Committee now would receive publicity and give the impression that they were dissatisfied with the quality of cadets now at the academy. They should do nothing to discourage those young men. Let members of the Council exert their influence in the country and see that the right type of boys apply.

Raja Ghaznafar Ali assured the Commander-in-Chief that the statement must remove any misunderstanding that might have arisen in the minds of some members, and hoped that sooner they should have a civilian in charge of defence matters. He said India commenced taking interest in army since the great war and despite handicaps they had volunteered large numbers, especially from the Punjab and they had acquitted themselves creditably of which everyone should be proud.

WILL GOVERNMENT EXPLAIN?

Sir Phiroze Sethna (himself a member of Skeen Committee) asked Sir Robert Cassels what steps had been taken by Government to give effect to recommendations of that Committee which were based on testimony of Sir John Maynard and other authorities. Would Government explain what methods had been adopted in terms of those recommendations. In the absence of that information as to methods employed for recruitment it was difficult for the members of the Council to make the concrete suggestions, asked for by Sir Robert Cassels.

Lala Ramsarandas suggested that Sir Robert Cassels should throw open Dehra Dun Academy to all educated youths and weed out any who might prove undesirable instead of placing restrictions on recruitment right from the beginning.

Mr. Kalikkar referred to the debate itself to show there was grievance which required a committee to consider.

REPLY OF C.-IN-C.

The Commander-in-Chief replying to Mr. Kalikkar said: "The leader of the opposition had referred to the rumour, which, he said, was current all over the Punjab that a high official when addressing undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge had said that British Officers according to the present Indianisation schemes need have no fear that they will ever be called upon to serve under an Indian. Well Sir, this is the first time I myself or the Government have heard of this story.

Sir Phiroze Sethna: It is referred in the Skeen Report.

The Commander-in-Chief: That is rather past history.

Sir Phiroze Sethna: Government had their report before them.

The Commander-in-Chief: Anyway I have not heard this particular rumour until it was brought to my notice this morning.

Sir Phiroze: It is not a rumour. It is a fact. It was denied by the India Office and, subsequently, we were able to prove to the hilt that it was so.

The Commander-in-Chief: While it is true that one result of selecting units for Indianisation is that all further recruitment of officers for these units is confined to Indians but the main object of this is to secure in the shortest possible time double test of ability of Indians to train troops in peace and lead them in war. There is complete reciprocity within the Indian army of status and powers of command as between British and Indian Officers.

PRACTICAL PROPOSITION.

The Commander-in-Chief continued: Now to return to the main point I have practical proposition to make and what I suggest is that there should be informal conference on the main issue arising within the four corners of the resolution, that is to say, quality of candidates for open examination for army. This conference should be attended on the one side by a few representatives of this House and if you like of the Legislative Assembly and on the other by the military authorities concerned and the Secretary of Defence Department. At such a conference we should be able to talk freely round the table and thrash out various suggestions that have been made. If the House will agree to this suggestion we should both be in much better position to consider as a result of the conference whether any really useful purpose would be served by setting up a formal committee.

If you can persuade me that there is necessity after this Conference then I will ask Government to appoint such a committee and I am sure it is quite unnecessary to have any further debate in this House before taking that step. On the other hand I don't mind saying that I personally still remain of the opinion that committee is not going to solve this question and I hope by the procedure indicated we shall be able to convince the honourable members that the attitude I have taken to-day has not been unreasonable.

Mr. Sapru moved a resolution urging Government to communicate dissatisfaction of the Council to His Majesty's Government with the decision that the method of Indian selection to the Legislative Council in Fiji should be nomination and not election.

The debate will be continued on Wednesday to which date the Council adjourned.—A. P.

Achievement Of "Bengal Chemicals"

(From A Correspondent.)
PATNA, (By Mail.)

At the recent Bihar and Orissa Industrial Exhibition, held at Patna under the patronage of B & O. Government, the products of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., of Calcutta were much in prominence in the awards announced by the judges at the close of the Exhibition. They practically seized all the first prizes in Pharmaceuticals, Heavy Chemicals and Toilet sections.

They have given a special Certificate of Merit to their food drink Panyon.

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MAY — JUNE 1936
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TOMORROW
Special Show FOR LADIES at 1-30 p. m.
Ladies are requested not to miss this picture
CINEMA GIRGAUM

WHAT MAKES YOU SUCH A VIGOROUS MAN?
We have journeyed far to ask you for the secret of your bodily vigour. It is true that you are more active and work longer than other men. It is true that you do not suffer from the exhaustion that normally follows an extra active life. Yet you seem to be always ready for more work. How do you do it, oh, father of sons?
There is no secret about my stamina. I was not born with any better physique than you, my friends. It is only that I have built up reserves of strength against a need for extra activity. I have done this by taking a regular course of **Phosferine.** The regular dose of **Phosferine** quickly recoups lost energy. My family are all kept healthy with **Phosferine.** By giving it to them regularly the young ones will grow into strong, healthy men. Get **Phosferine** to-day and see how quickly your own strength will be built up.
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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS DOWN

Lack Of Speculative Interest

GOLD AND SILVER SLIGHTLY EASIER

Wheat Quiet And Easy But Other Commodities Steady

BOMBAY, Mar. 17.

On Tuesday crossrates ruled steady.

N. Y. COTTON FEATURELESS.

New York cotton was quiet and featureless. Price movements were small and uninteresting. Speculative interest was lacking owing to the uncertainty about the disposed of stocks under Government control.

BULLION SLIGHTLY EASIER.

London gold and silver were slightly easier.

WHEAT QUIET AND EASY.

Wheat ruled quiet and easy. Linseed and other commodities maintained a steady tone.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange displayed steadiness but no important activity was in evidence. Giltedged securities kept steady in the absence of any selling pressure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Mar. 17.

Previous closing	10.62
To-day's opening	10.63
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	10.59
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

Previous closing	5.74
To-day's opening	5.73
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.75
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION.

New April May ..... Rs. 193-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 17.

European political developments continued to have dominating influence on the market with the result that operations were somewhat restrained while speculative interest was locking due to uncertainties in connection with the Government's policy with regard to its disposal of cotton holdings.

Business in July was done at the opening at 10.63 i.e. 1 point higher than previous closing. The market was moderately active on scattered buying by foreign interests and steadier Liverpool cables but thereafter prices gave way under some hedge selling and liquidation resulting in July failing to 10.61 subsequent proceedings were colourless and uninteresting.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.59 with a decline of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 17.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (10.95/10.94) 10.96/10.96
July (10.62/10.60) 10.63/10.63
October (10.24/10.23) 10.22/10.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (5.98) 5.97
American May (5.87) 5.84
Egyptian March (8.85) 8.83
Egyptian May (8.66) 8.64

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 17.

Broach Cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 193-8 and Rs. 193-12. The rate at 11 p.m. was Rs. 193-12 with New York futures about 1 point down.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Dull And Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

Jutes ruled steady with only limited trading. Coals were dull. Teas were neglected. In Miscellaneous Indian Wood Products were in demand at hardening prices while others were more or less unchanged.

Securities:—Three and a half per cent paper 96/1, Three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 105/10 small lot, Four per cent loan 1960/70 111/11 small lot, Five per cent loan 1945/55 119/6 small lot, five per cent loan 1939/44 108/5, Five per cent loan 1940/43 110/8, Five per cent U. P. Bonds 1944 113/15 small lots.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1530 small lot Imperial conty 366/8 small odd lot, Reserve 126.

Railways:—Burdwan Cutwa 95/8, Bankura Damoodar River 96.

Coals:—Barrakur 10/6, Barrakur pref 133 small odd lot.

Jutes:—Adamjee pref 131/8, Anglo-India 381 small lot, Clive 24, Dalhousie 296/8, Gourepore 533 small lot, Howrah 48/12, Kamarhatty 473, Kankinara 196 small lots, National 21/16 small lots, Presidency 4/5, Standard 280.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/10 ex div, Benares elec. 15/10, Rawalpindi elec. old 23/2, U. P. elec. 181, B. I. Corporation ordy 3/11, Indian Wood Products 26/4 small lot, Indo-Burma Petroleum pref 122/8, Midnapore Zemindary 65/8.

Sugars:—Raza 15/9.

Debentures:—Five and a half per cent 1928/43 Birla Jute 103/5, Seven per cent 1922/52 Nuddea Jute 111.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Mar. 17.

Previous closing	4.97 1/2
To-day's opening	4.97 9/16
To-day's closing	4.97 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London Mar. 17.

Previous closing	4.97 7/16
To-day's opening	4.97 1/2
To-day's closing	4.97 3/16
Difference	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Mar. 17.

Previous closing	74.85
To-day's opening	74.87
To-day's closing	74.85
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 17.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.97 1/2 and then eased to 4.97 3/16 on the lack of support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.97 3/16.

Franc opened at 74.87 and then fell to 74.82 thereafter remaining steady with slight variations.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.85.

LONDON SILVER

	London, Mar. 17. Last prices	To-day's price
Spot	19 11/16d.	19 5/8d.
Forward	19 5/8d.	19 9/16d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 17.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-1) £7-1-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 17.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar. 17. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 3/8) 5.64 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.60) 37.60
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan (62.37) 62.37
London on Shanghai (1-2 15/32) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 17.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/1, 49/1 and 48/15. The market was quiet but steady in the absence of any particular activity with operations generally holding off. Prices eventually eased on scattered selling and liquidation influenced by easier London cables and closed steady at Rs. 48/13, 48/11 and 48/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/12/6 and 34/12/6. The market continued quiet and featureless as nothing of importance developed in foreign advices and movements were very narrow prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/12/6 and 34/12/6.

The following is the result of a match played under Rugby Northern Union Rules on Monday:—Featherstone 2, Hull 8.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 72 1/8 and May 73 1/8. Some activity was noticeable due to scattered buying but business on the whole was very limited and price movements were small.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 17.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.98 5/8. Prices eased on commission house selling and liquidation influenced by unfavourable foreign cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 17.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£216 buyers £217 sellers. Firm) £215 1/2 buyers ...216 sellers. Barely steady.

Lead (£16 13/16 buyers £16 7/8 sellers. Firm) £16 7/8 buyers £17 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/4 to £40 3/4) £40 1/8 to £40 1/2

Glasgo Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

London, Mar. 17.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. Small business. Market quiet."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2

JUTE.

New Crop March April (£19 7/8 value) £19 7/8 sellers.

Dunlop March (£23 1/2 sellers) £23 1/2 sellers

Lightning March (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (7 1/2 paid and sellers) 7 7/16 paid and buyers.

October December (7 11/16 paid and buyers) 7 3/4 paid and sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 5/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta March April (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata March (£11 sellers) £11 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 13/16 sellers) £13 11/16 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 17.

Wheat May	4 7 3
Wheat September	4 7 6
Linseed May	7 4 6
Linseed September	7 8 0

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

Moderate supply quality was under average competition. Active withdrawals were frequent in low grades. British trade were chief buyers.

Greasy lower (0-7 3/4) 0-7 3/4
Greasy higher (1-10) 1-10
Scoured lower (1-0 1/2) 1-0
Scoured higher (2-7) 2-4

COMPULSORY EDUCATION NOT YET

Bombay Govt. Plead Financial Stringency

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Government attitude with regard to putting into operation the scheme for compulsory education in the "B" and "E" wards of the City of Bombay, was explained by the Education Minister during the question hour in the Bombay Legislative Council, to-day.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole asked whether Government had received any representation from the Bombay Municipal Corporation, requesting them to sanction the scheme for compulsory primary education in the "B" and "E" wards of the City of Bombay.

The Minister answered in the affirmative.

To a further question as to what they decided in the matter Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli replied: "It has not been possible so far to consider the scheme on account of financial stringency. As the scheme was originally drawn up in 1928, the Corporation has been requested to furnish Government with revised estimates of the financial liability of Government involved in the scheme."

Conviction Under Factory Act

Found guilty of employing in his factory at Tardeo six workmen on a Sunday without previously intimating the Inspector of factories to the effect, Ram Rakhia Jangida was fined to an aggregate of Rs. 120 at the Girgaum Court on Tuesday.

Further Recovery In Stock Exchange

EFFECT OF BRIGHTER POLITICAL NEWS

Nickels Firm On Excellent Report And Record Profits

STEEL SHARES FIRM IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday's recovery made further headway on brighter political news. Business however was not large and the day's best in many cases were not maintained. Giltedged securities were very firm.

Nickels was a feature in internationals on excellent report and record profits. Elsewhere oils were firm on increased support for Kaffirs.

Wheat was easier on bearish United States acreage estimate. Other Commodities were very quiet.

In exchanges there was slight improvement in Franc.

Wall Street was firm advancing under leadership of steel shares.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar. 17.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, March 6, £98 3/4
Monday, March 9, £98 3/8
Tuesday, March 10, £98 3/8
Wednesday, March 11, £98 1/8
Thursday March 12 £97 1/2
Friday, March 13, £97 1/4
Monday, March 16, £97 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 17. 3-30 p.m.

The general tone was good but business was only moderate. Giltedged were steady to firm. Industrials in general were generally better. Kaffirs were favourably influenced by continental support. Oil shares were firm at first but the demand slackened afterwards.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 3/4) £85
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 3/4) £105 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111) £111 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118) £118 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 3/4) £106 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114) £114 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 7/8) £4 7/8
Hydro Electric (£7 7/8) £8 1/8
Musical Industries (27-3) 27-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (45-1 1/2) 44-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (38-6) 38-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (118-6) 119-6
Realisation 1930 (£89 1/2) £90 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (37-1 1/2) 38-7 1/2
University Ordinary (31-3) 31-6
Ford Motors (34-4 1/2) 35-4 1/2
Cables Wires (£7 5/8) £7 3/4
British American Tobacco (118-9) 120-0
Camera A (£8 3/4) £9
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (148-9) 152-6
P and O S N Company Defd (19-6) 20-0
Distillers (96-6) 90-7 1/2
Bred and Dyers (8-3) 8-6
British Celanese (12-3) 12-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (62-3) 63-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-3) 51-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0
Western Limited Ordinary (25-10 1/2 Ex Div. 26-9
Inter Nickels (49) 50 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£103) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar. 17. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97) £97 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111 3/8) £111
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115 1/2) £116

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-6) 21-10 1/2
Donara Tea (50-0) 50-0
Empire of India Ceylon (32-6) 31-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-10 1/2) 27-6
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 27-6
Rubbers Plant Inv Trust (31-3) 31-6

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (57-6 Ex Div.) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-4 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18 1/4) £18 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (65-9) 66-7 1/2
Crown Mines (8 1/8) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 7/8) £13 7/8
Goddar New (£10) £10 1/4
Moddar New (55-0) 55-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£11 7/8) £11 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 43-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-0) 40-0
Anglo Iranian (90-0) 90-7 1/2
Burma Oil (94-4 1/2) 95-0
Mexican Eagle (13-6) 12-10 1/2
Shell Transport (87-6) 88-9
Royal Dutch (£32) £32 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/2) £47 3/4
L M Ford (£21 3/4) £22 1/4
L N E R Defd (£5 1/4) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £23 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£135 1/2) £135 1/2
London Board G Stock (£104 1/4) £104 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 17.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 61 1/8) dol 61 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 1/4) dol 34 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 63 1/4) dol 64 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 127 3/4) dol 130

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: March 17.

Messrs. Ralli Bros' Greek s s Anna Balgaris of 2864.64 reg tons Capt D Andrew arrived from Genoa via Port-Said in water ballast.

B I S N Coy's s s Chinkoa of 3295 reg tons Capt K G Mace arrived from Bassein via Madras, Colombo, Tuticorin and Malabar Coast Ports with rice and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha's Japan Line s s Tokiwa Maru of 4280.59 reg tons Capt R Agawa arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino's Italian s s Hilda of 2974 reg tons Capt Tarabocchia Ginbo arrived from Yokohama via Singapore and Cochin with general cargo.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay: March 17.

Scindia Steam Nvg Co Ltd s s Jalajyoti of 2698 reg tons Capt J T Dudley sailed for Bassein in water ballast.

B I S N Coy's s s Barpeta of 1892 reg tons Capt W Dewhurst sailed for Basra via Verawal, Kathiawar Coast Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay: March 17.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 17-3-36:—

S.S. Pres Polk (F F C & Co) for American Ports.
„ Tuscania (G T Co) for European Ports.
„ Roxburgh (L D & Co) for Europe Ports via Karachi.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

A communique states:

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 17th March 1936. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,86,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-0 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-13-9 allotted approximately 71 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0/8/11 per cent. per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Wednesday the 25th March 1936. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 27th March 1936. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 13th March 1936, Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,40,50,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

EDUCATION—INDIA'S REAL PROBLEM

People Must Forge Ahead With Own Strength, Urges Tagore

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA: March 17.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, in an interview said: "The greatest problem in our country, in my opinion, is the spirit of dissension, prevalent widely, not only amongst the different communities, but also among different sections of the same community. I do not know if this is inherent in our nature that we cannot combine if only for the purpose of self-protection. It has happened throughout our history that even when faced with the gravest catastrophes, we have failed to combine and offer a united stand, and have thus been defeated.

"I am afraid that the deficiency in our nature still persists. There are signs enough to make me pessimistic. In all our national movements and institutions this weakness finds expression and makes it really impossible to realise the full satisfaction of our efforts. We cannot dismiss lightly our well-known jealousy and rivalries amongst the different factions of the Congress.

PROVINCIAL SEPARATISM.

To all that, we now have the growing feeling of provincial separatism, which cuts at the very root of our loudly protested national unity. If we have the feeling that our interests are conflicting and antagonistic, then it is useless to talk about national unity.

"There is no example in history that any people have ever attained greatness when they themselves are divided into factions. Such people are burdened with heterogeneity of their own interests. They have always been dominated by outside forces and have never attained real independence.

CHINA'S EXAMPLE.

"The situation in China, with which I am somewhat familiar, offers a parallel example. There are few ambitious politicians trying to grab all power in the land causing interminable fights and endless suffering to poor people.

EDUCATION.

The people do not know their own interests and are often deluded by their self-appointed custodians. Therefore, our real problem is the problem of education. People must know themselves; they must know for themselves what is good and desirable and forge ahead with their own strength. Let us learn the supreme lesson which China offers us."

HINDI DEPARTMENT.

Asked about the addition of a Hindi Department in Vishwabharati, he said, "For quite a long time, I have been trying to open a Hindi Department in Vishwabharati. Dr. Shiva Prasad Gupta of Benares used to help me with monthly contribution but there were so few students that we could not afford to keep a Hindi teacher. Unfortunately Dr. Shiva Prasad stopped his contribution after some time. Since then we have been trying to keep it up and we have got two Pandits at work, who are not only well-versed in Hindi, but are great Sanskrit scholars. A number of students have taken up study of the Hindi language, and we hope to carry on the work with some Marwari friends. Rai Bahadur Ramdeva Chokani and Mr. Situram Sakararia from Calcutta have come to my assistance and I am quite satisfied with the result."

COMMITTEE FOR DETENUS' CASES

Sapru's Resolution For Council Of State

NEW DELHI: March 17.

The appointment of a committee consisting of three High Court Judges to examine the cases of political prisoners detained without trial, is suggested in a resolution, tabled by Mr. Mathra Pershad Mehrotra, to be debated in the Council of State to-morrow.

Another resolution by Mr. P.N. Sapru voices protest against the system of nomination for election of the Indians to the Fiji Legislative Council.—United Press.

HINDU SABHA AND BHAWALPUR

NEW DELHI: March 17.

To consider "inter alia" the situation at Bhawalpur and other Muslim States and also the progress of work in connection with the uplift of the Depressed Classes, an emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha will be held on March 22.

Pandit Malaviya, who is arriving here on March 19, will join the meeting.—United Press.

WILL M. L. As. ATTEND OATH-TAKING FUNCTION?

Circular Regarding Ceremony On Arrival Of New Viceroy

NEW DELHI: March 17.

A circular has been issued to the members of the Assembly asking if they would attend the oath-taking ceremony to be performed by Lord Linlithgow, the new Viceroy, on April 18, at the Durbar Hall in the Viceroy's House.

The new Viceroy arrives here that day at 5-30 in the afternoon and immediately afterwards the oath-taking ceremony will take place at the Viceroy's House.

Probably Mr. Young, Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, will administer the oath.—United Press.

MORE LABOUR SEATS FOR TRADE UNIONS

Assembly Committee Recommendations On Delimitation Proposals

PATNA: March 17.

The main recommendations contained in the report of the Assembly Committee regarding the delimitation proposals are that multi-member constituencies should be confined only to cities of Bombay, Madras and Karachi and some parts of Orissa, where the constituencies are too small. Distributive voting should replace cumulative voting. The Mahajan Sabha of Bengal should have a seat from the Tea Planters. More Labour seats should be given to the Trade Unions other than unorganised Labour.

The Committee have agreed that candidates should be allowed to arrange for the conveyance of the voters. Some lowering of franchise has been recommended for candidates for the Landholders' seats.

The report is expected to be placed on the table of the House to-morrow and debated on March 23.—United Press.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

(Continued From Page 8)

it inevitable that a sense of futility be generated among popular champions; and the composition of the House puts a heavy premium on frivolity. Let us hope there will be a better show next week.

Rotten Boroughs

The Delimitation Report Special Committee of the Assembly seem, from what I hear, to be influenced by reactionary elements. On the Commerce Constituencies, for example, they are reported to have retained the income tax qualification recommended by the Hammond Report, despite the strong representations of the representatives of those very constituencies to the contrary. The narrowing of the several Chambers, entitled to return representatives, to the point of making them "closed" Corporations, to the gave prejudice of the commerce representation itself, is not realised by those who are hypnotised by the Committee's argument about securing people from these bodies who would speak with authority and expert knowledge on the questions relating to commerce and industry. But such questions are of not exclusive importance to the Chambers themselves; they are of national importance; and any attempt at restricting the choice of the electors, or the strength of the Associations themselves, is likely to constitute the gravest national danger. No one, however, seems to remember the lesson of "rotten boroughs" in Britain; and it may, perhaps, be that some of the most influential commercial magnates in the country would not be sorry to see an inevitable narrowing down of the commercial constituencies and of their choice of representatives.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER

(Continued From Page 6)

sonnel: and I personally believe that there are any number of skilled specialists in this city who are too decent-minded to treat the Institute as a competitor and who are competant enough to stand on their own in their private practice which could hardly to be affected. It is a tragic spectacle that the local interests should fail to look at the project in terms of the cancer-victims' interests (not that I cherish any illusions about it certainly in a country where human suffering fails to receive the kind of response that is forthcoming either in Europe or America—and is treated with typical indifference if not callousness).

Political Uncertainty Restricts Business In Cotton

Details Of Farm Programme Expected This Week

WORLD CONSUMPTION RUNNING AT THE HIGHEST

Bombay Selling In Liverpool Market

Trading in cotton market was inactive on Monday with traders refusing to participate before obtaining knowledge with regard to the disposition of Government controlled cotton. Political uncertainty is restricting business on all exchanges.

It is believed that an official announcement will be made shortly as to the details of the new farm programme. The amount of compensation will determine the attitude of cotton growers.

Bombay, March 17.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless. Traders are adopting waiting attitude. The uncertain European political situation is restricting operations. Professional operators are awaiting details of the Farm programme which are likely to be released shortly. It is expected that the success of the new programme entirely depends upon the amount of the compensation offered to growers as any reduction in the amount is likely to have adverse effect on the area under cultivation. There is need of rain in South-West where drought continues, but it is too early to talk about any effect on the coming American cotton crop as there is enough time at the disposal of cotton growers.

Consumption of cotton is running at a high level and mill stocks of raw materials are low. This factor is considered bullish but according to the most reliable information, we learn that at present sales of cloth are running below the present production which means stocks of unsold cloth are increasing.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices with July 10.62 on Monday. Business was restricted and during the day prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 6 points. July reached 10.64, the highest level for the day soon after the opening and by noon reached the lowest level 10.58 on scattered selling. In the afternoon there was a marked absence of any important business and the session closed at a rise of one point to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices were raised by 5 points at 11.41c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 11.43c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point on Monday with July 5.78. Trade and local operators absorbed scattered selling from Bombay. Occasional selling from Bombay formed Jobbers long with trade buying March option. The market closed unchanged to 3 points down. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.28d.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close March was quoted 5.37, May 5.35 and July 5.31.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Under scattered selling Egyptian cotton market ruled quiet on Monday. Sakels futures closed 3 points down to one point up with Spot cotton 3 points higher at 9-30. Uppers futures closed 2 points down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady with a slightly better enquiry. Sakels futures closed 2 to 6 points up and Ashmouni futures gained 4 to 9 9 points.

POOL HOLDINGS.

The New York market was quiet but steady with speculation absent.

According to Garside, an official announcement will be made this week, probably on the 19th or 20th instant as to the details of the new farm programme. It is expected to reveal the amount of compensation to the farmers, which, if sufficiently remunerative will indicate the extent of the farmers' willingness to curtail their acreage state Messrs. Stern.

The latest reports state that the Pool have sold from 12th February to 13th March, 285 000 bales spots and their stocks of spot cotton are now reduced to about 340,000 bales. Crop preparations especially in the South-West where the drought remains unbroken, continue to be backward.

After narrowing about 15 points the difference between November Sakel and January Liverpool has again widened to 271 points. At this difference we recommend sales of November Sakel against purchases of January Liverpool."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10-59 a.m.)	10.64+02
New York July lowest (12-13 p.m.)	10.58—04
Liverpool July highest	5.78+01
Liverpool July lowest	5.74—03

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service:—

Announcement details Farm Programme expected next week; amount of compensation important in determining co-operation of growers.

America: Sales still behind output. England: Slightly improved.

Continent: Stationary. Japan: Sales above production.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Political excitement is disturbing. The 'spot' market is quiet. Demand falling off.

Liverpool: Quiet and featureless market awaiting London Conference. Bullish.

Liverpool: Narrow trading market. Business restricted by political deadlock and absence of details regarding compensation to farmers under new Farm Act.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have sent the following cable:—

World consumption is running at the highest. Cotton mills are needing supplies. Drought continues in the South-West. We think purchases at present prices will show good profits later.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 16.

May	10.98+01
July	10.62—
October	10.24—01
December	10.25—
January	10.26—
Middling Spot	11.41+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, March 16.

March	11.27—
May	10.87—
July	10.58+01
Middling Spot	11.43+0

NEW YORK,
New York, March 16

New York 10-55 A.M.—

March	...
May	10.94
July	10.62

New York Noon Call—

March	...
May	10.90
July	10.59

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 16

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	12,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	6 000
Day's exports to the continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, March 16

March	—.—
April	5.84—0.
May	5.85—02
June	5.7.—0
July	5.74—0
August	5.55—5
September	5.58—.
October	5.51—05
November	5.46—0
December	5.45—05
January	5.45—05
February	5.44—05
Middling Spot	6.28

To-day's 10-12 A.M Quotations

July	5.75
October	5.51

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, March 16

G. F. SAKELLARIDIS

March	8.82
May	8.65
July	8.45
October	8.38
November	8.16
January	8.04
March	7.98
F. G. F. Spot	9.30

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar 17

The local bullion market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Silver market opened at Rs. 48/13 and improved to Rs. 48/14 on scattered buying. London market advices were quiet. New York Spot silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents while Montreal prices were 25 points down Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/2

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	48 14 0
Fagan delivery	48 14 0
Chaitra delivery	48 12 0
Ready gold	34 12 9
Fagan delivery	34 12 6
Chaitra delivery	34 11 9

LONDON SILVER
London, March 16

Spot	19-11/16
Forward	19-5/8

LONDON GOLD
London, March 16

Gold Bars, Fine per oz	77-1-1

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Mar 16

March	45.15—
May	44.75—25
July	44.75—25

LONDON METAL.
London March 16

Copper Bracier	50-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-1/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B	215-3/4
Yellow Metal	40-1/2
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	12-3/4

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 16

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.24
Fine (Good Staple)	5.39
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.54
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple	9.39
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.64
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.69
Bengal—	
Good	4.02
Fully Good	4.12
Fine	4.24
Oinde—	
Fully Good	4.38
Fine	4.50
Superfine	4.6-

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, March 16

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	71
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	84 1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931 or later	97-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	116-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent	84-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	105-7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	114-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	100-1/2
National Bank of India	46-1/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, March 16

T. T. London on:—	
New York (closing rate)	4.97-7/16
Paris	74.85
Berlin	12.29
Madrid	36.13
Amsterdam	7.26-1/2
Brussels	29.29-1/2
Milan	92.31
Berne	15.13-3/4
Prague	119.31

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London March 16.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 4 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bill 3 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

SEEDS
London, March 16

Linseed La Plata Hull	
Mar. sellers £11 0 0	
Linseed Calcutta London	
Mar Apl sellers £14-17-6	
Linseed Bombay London	
Mar Apl sellers £13-1 3	
Rapeseed Fine Hull/Continent	
Mar Apl sellers £12-7-6	
Castorseed Bombay Hull	
Mar Apl sellers £12 8 9	

LONDON RUBBER
London, March 16

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb 7-1/2 sellers

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London March 16.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta

Mar./Apl Nominal per cwt 6/10 1-2

C & F Bombay —

Mar./Apl Nominal per cwt 6/7-1/2

C & F Karachi —

Mar Apl Nominal per cwt 6/7-1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, March 16.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-3/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar 17

In the absence of any important change in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market ruled quiet with scattered selling. The market opened at Rs. 194 for Broach and prices declined to Rs. 193/4 but at this level there was scattered covering by shorts and prices improved to Rs. 193/12. Business was restricted and fluctuations were narrow.

The Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened quiet at a loss of one point which influenced some liquidation in the local market and Broach A/M. declined to Rs. 193/8. The tone of the market was quiet and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	193 12 0
Broach J/A.	195 4 0
Oomra March	177 4 0
Oomra May	177 0 0
Bengal May	149 8 0
Bengal July	144 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Mar. 17.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U. P.	... 160	157	154	151
Punjab	... 160	157	154	151
Oomra No. 3	188	185	182	179 ...
C. P. No. 1	203	200	197	194 ...
C. P. No. 2	195	192	189	186 ...
Broach No. 2	... 202	199	196	192

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 17.

	Old. New.
Bengal Superfine	... 163/165
Bengal Fine	... 155/158
C. P. 1 Fine	... 193/195
C. P. 2 Fine	... 187/189
Arvi Fine	... 189/190
Ellichpur Fine	... 186/188
Berar Fine	... 182/184
Khamgaon Fine	... 182/184
Mulkapur Fine	... 170/181
Khandesh Fine	... 172/175
Jalna/Sailu Fine	... 180/182
Burwah Sanavad Fine	... 184/185
Mathia Fine	... 167/170
Broach Fine	... 197/199
Punjab/American	... 198/208
Sindh-American	... 198/208
Compta Good	... 223/228
Westerns	... 203/208
Kampala	... 311/313
Jinja	306/308
New Manza	... 288/293
Jagadia Ankleshwar	... 222/325
Surat-Navsari	... 235/238

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Mar. 17.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	949	268,501
Central India	1,065	198,755
Barsi and Nagar	287	112,365
Hyderabad-Gaorani	112	25,004
Berar	1,172	224,892
Central Provinces	287	68,786
Total Oomras	3,863	838,393
Dholera	320	61,148
N.-W. Provinces	141	60,164
Rajputana	186	51,810
Sind-Punjab	1,323	362,260
Broach	5,606	78,926
Coompta and Dharwar	51	11,080
Westerns-Northerns	...	17,461
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	8,201
Persian	...	8
American	...	22,073
Egyptian and African	53	118,284
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	11,543	1,631,309

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 12th Mar.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	7,373	271,910
Japan and China	15,250	650,645
Coast Ports	...	16,094
Up-country by Rail	...	115,595
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	19,474
Total	22,623	1,073,718

SEEDS QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar 17

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnut—	
May opening	39 8 6
May highest	39 8 6
May lowest	39 4 0
May closing	39 4 6
Castorseed—	
May opening	6 14 0
May highest	6 14 1
May lowest	6 13 6
May closing	6 13 7½
Cottonseed—	
May opening	19 7 6
May highest	19 8 0
May lowest	19 5 0
May closing	19 5 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Mar 17

London market—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£36 1 3
Standard Copper Cash (sellers)	£36 2 6
Standard Copper 3 months	£36 8 9
Electrolytic copper	£40 15 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	8 7/8 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 33 2 0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 39 0 0
Tone: Easy.	

Oriental's Record Business

The amount of new life Assurance Business written by the Oriental last year was: 48,858 Policies Assuring Rs. 8,89,89,149 as compared with 42,378 Policies Assuring Rs. 7,62,42,761 in 1934 an increase of 6,480 Policies Assuring Rs. 1,27,46,388.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 17

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 96/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 96/4
3 per cent 1941 103/12
3 per cent 1951/54 102/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 105/8
4 per cent 1943 109/12
4 per cent 1960/70 112
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/6
5 per cent 1940/43 110/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/48 107/12

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 107
4 per cent M Deb 1974 106
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 128
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/14/6 and improved to Rs. 96/6/6, but increased selling depressed prices to Rs. 96/2. At this level there was better enquiry.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar 16

Broach A/M opening 194 1/2; highest 195 1/2; lowest 194 1/2; closing 194 1/2

Broach J/A opening 196 1/4; highest 197; lowest 196; closing 196 1/4

Oomra March opening 178 3/4; highest 178 3/4; lowest 178 1/4; closing 178 1/4

Oomra May opening 177 3/4; highest 178; lowest 177 3/4; closing 178

Bengal March opening 148; highest 148 3/4; lowest 148; closing 148 3/4

Bengal May opening 143 1/4; highest 144 1/4; lowest 143 1/4; closing 144 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 6 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (31-3-36) Rs. 4 3/4

Tejimandi Broach J/Agust (30-6-36) Rs. 17 3/4

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 117 July 128 October 118 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/2

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 194 Liverpool May 5.85 Rs. 60 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 195/12 Liverpool July 5.74 Rs. 54 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 194 New York May 10.95 Rs. 50 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/2

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 195/12 New York July 10.62 Rs. 41 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/2

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 14th March	14,666
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,619,766
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,427,496
Increase	192,270

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, March 17

March	(193.90) 192.50—140
June	(194.10) 193.00—110
September	(193.60) 193.30—30

U. S. COTTON CONSUMPTION

The U. S. Mills consumption of cotton during February last amounted to 517,000 bales against 591,000 bales in the previous month and 478,000 bales in February 1935.

AMRITSAR-PATTI RLY. IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION

The Amritsar-Patti Railway Co. Ltd. has been placed in voluntary liquidation as from 3rd March.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, March 16

Wheat Rosario Spot Fe	nominal.
Wheat Barletta Russ.	nominal
Wheat South Australian	Mar sellers 31/0

LINSEED OILS
London, March 16

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt	
Mar paid & sellers 26/3	
Linseed Oils naked London per cwt	
May/Aug sellers 26-1-1/2	

COROMANDAL GROUNDNUT

London, March 16

Shelled March £13-16-3

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Mar 16

July	2.69+01
September	2.70+01
December	2.61—
January	2.45+02

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar 16

March	72 3/8d.
May	73 3/8d.
July	75 1/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar 16

May	0.99c.
July	0.89 1/4c.
September	0.87 7/8c.

Narrow Price Movement In Shares

ABSENCE OF BUSINESS

Operators Hold Aloof

BOMBAY, March 17

The local share bazar ruled quiet but steady to-day with a limited turnover. In the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range. At the opening there was scattered selling which resulted in some decline but later on prices rallied under covering by shorts and at the close, prices show little change.

The market seems more or less like a deserted village. All outside operators and investors are holding aloof, as powerful jobbers have established their "Raj" in their own interest. General business has decreased considerably and several brokers find it difficult to meet their expenses. If the present state continues, it is fear that many brokers will become idle.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, March 17.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	673 12
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	158 2
100	Central India	208 12
100	Colaba	118 2
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E.D. Sassoon	0 2 6
100	Finlay	108 12
100	Gokak	153 12
1000	Hindustan	1,575 0
100	Indore	44 6
100	Khatau	60 0
100	Kohinoor	187 8
250	Laxmi	567 8
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	785 0
250	Model	40 4
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	100 0
100	Osmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	266 4
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2000 0
50	Simplex	58 12
100	Swadeshi	145 0
100	Swan	82 8
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1198 12
1000	Western	652 8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	101 8
25-50	Central	XD 31 0
500	Imperial	1520 0
125-500	Im. Conrty.	368 12
50-100	India	126 8
100	Reserve Bank	128 8
5	Union	5 6

CEMENTS.

100	Bundi	34 10
70	Gwalior	118 2
160	Indian	456 14
40	Katni Def	2100 0
100	Katni Ord.	355 0
75	Okha	261 4
10	Punjab	23 8
100	Shahabad	456 14
70	United	110 4

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	11 4
15-75	New India	38 10
200	Oriental	4905 0
10-100	Vulcan	6 15

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	156 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1607 8
10	Ajmer	13 0
50	Bombay Tram	155 0
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	185 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Mar 17

Century	160 158
Bombay Dyeing	675 673
Kohinoor	187 186 187/8
Central India	208 207 208
New Great	100
Simplex	60 58/12
Swadeshi	146 145
Bundi	34-8 34/10
I Cement	457 456 457 456
Punjab	23/8
Shahabad	457 456
Andhra	1605 1607
Tata Hydro X.D.	161/4
Tata Power	1540 1536 1541 1540 1538
Tram Ord	154/6 155
T Steel Defd	537 532 535 536
T Steel Ord	146/4 145/12 146
Tata Steel 2nd pref	165/4
Bellapur	163 162/8
B Steam	271
B Burma	371

100	Tata Hydro	XD 161 4
1000	Tata Power	1538 12

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	872 8
100	C. Province	98 0
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	78 8
100	Mandra Bhon	98 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	98 8
500	Tapty Valley	790 0

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	30 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	536 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	146 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	197 8
50	Belapur Sugar	162 8
250	Bombay Steam	271 4
125	Bombay Burma	371 4
50	Bombay Burma Con.	127 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4 14
50	Bombay Telephone	109 8
100	Indian Bleaching	103 12
100	Indian Radio Def.	496 4
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	482 8
1000	Port Canning	576 4
15	Scindia	14 10
30	Premier Construction	X.D.72
25	Tata Oil	15 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1450 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	296 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5	p.c. Central India	515 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	145
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 9
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	151 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1560 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd.	165 4
5 1/2	p.c Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 17

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Mar.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	269 3/8
Banks selling T T	267 3/8
Banks buying T T	264 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	562
Banks buying T T	572
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/4
Banks buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 16th instant	4.97 1/2
Japan/London 17th instant	1/3
Java/London 17th instant	7.22
Hongkong/London 17th instant	1/3 7/8
Shanghai/London 17th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 16th instant	74.85
London/Belgium 16th instant	29.29 1/2
London/Switzerland 16th instant	15.13 3/4
London/Berlin 16th instant	12.29
London/Stockholm 16th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 16th instant	4.97 7/16
London/Amsterdam 16th instant	7.26 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady
Gold 14th instant	£27-1-1
Gold 16th instant	£27-1-1
Silver London Ready 14th instant	19 7/8
16th instant	19 11/16

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar 16

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	11 1/2
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	45
Amer Forn Power Com	8
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	37
Electric Bond Common	21
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	70
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	80
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	90
Columbia Gas	18
Western Union Telg	80 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	55
New York Central	34 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	20
Bethelehem Steel	55
United States Steel	63 1/4
American Smelting	81
Distillers	25
Int Nickel of Canada	48 1/2
United Light and Power	5
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 1/4
General Motor	60 1/4
Atlantic Refining	31
Socony	15
Du Pont de Nemours	142
Chase Bank	38 1/2
National City Bank	35
Northern Pacific Rly	30
Westinghouse Airbrake	43

Market action indecisive; utilities strong.

Total business: 2 1/4 million

Silver London Forward	
14th instant	19 3/4
16th instant	19 5/8
Silver New York Ready	
14th instant	45
16th instant	45
London discounts 3 mos	
14th instant	5/8 p.c.
16th instant	9/16 p.c.
London discounts 6 mos	
14th instant	5/8 p.c.
16th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—	Easy.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1936

JUPITER
GENERAL
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Scindia Directors Acquitted

Magistrate Finds Neither Misappro priation Nor False Statement

Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, acquitted on Tuesday, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Directors; Mr. M.A. Master, Secretary; Mr. M.D. Raote, Accountant; Messrs. N. M. Raiji and K.S. Iyer, Auditors of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company of misappropriation of amounts and making false statements and abetments.

According to the complainant, a shareholder in the Company, the abstract issued by the Company contained several false statements and two of them were the subject matter of the charges against the respondents. The first item related to Rs. 50,74,323, which was sent to London for the purchase of steamers; and the second item was the one headed "By Bank and Cash," namely, Rs. 66,28,751.

CORRECT DOCUMENT.

The Magistrate, who took nearly an hour to read his judgment, after going carefully through the facts, was of opinion, that there had not been any misappropriation of any items involved, nor was any false statement wilfully made or caused to be made by any one of the accused. On the contrary, the Magistrate was of opinion that, the abstract in question was a correct and true document.

Judgment in the second case, in which Sir Lallubhai, Messrs. Walchand Hirachand, Ratansey Morarji, M.A. Master, M.D. Raote and K.S. Iyer were charged with misappropriation and abetment involving a sum of £180,000 and another sum of £47,000 by the same shareholder, was delivered by Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur, who discharged the accused.

Mr. Ardeshir Subedar was the complainant in both the cases.

TWO CHARGES.

In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate stated that the Scindia Steam Navigation Company was incorporated in April 1, 1919. At the time of incorporation, the following were the Directors of the Company:—Mr. Narottam Morarji (since dead), Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Messrs. Walchand Hirachand, F. E. Dinshaw, A.J. Raymond and others.

After outlining the negotiations in England with the Palace Shipping Company for the sale of their fleet of steamers and the Mitere Shipping Company, the Company published a statutory report in September, 1919, along with an abstract of feceipts and payments upto September 30. The abstract has been signed by Messrs. A.J. Raymond and F. E. Dinshaw (since dead) as the two directors. The abstract has also been signed by two auditors on behalf of Messrs. S.D. Billimoria and Co. and Mr. K.S. Iyer.

The allegation against the accused in the first case was that the abstract contained several false statements. In the present case, the charges confined only to two items. The first item was regarding Rs. 50,74,323, which was remitted to London for the purchase of steamers. The second item was in regard to Rs. 66,28,751 under the heading "By Bank and Cash Balances." It was the contention of the complainant that the above two statements were false, and were made by the directors and auditors wilfully in order to conceal the true state of affairs from the shareholders and to cover the fraud of Mr. Narottam Morarji and Mr. Walchand Hirachand. The Magistrate framed two charges against all the accused after hearing the complainant, under Section 288, I.P.C. read with Section 109. The first charge was in respect of two items appearing in the abstract and the second charge was in respect of Rs. 94,34,604 appearing in the Annual Balance Sheet. As it appeared to the Magistrate that the Balance Sheet was published on August 14, 1920, more than a year after the abstract was published, he struck off that charge. He framed a charge under Sec. 282 of the Companies Act and Sec. 109 of the Indian Penal Code against all the accused.

NO FALSE STATEMENT.

The Magistrate then examined the evidence that had been deposed before him, and was of opinion that none of the first four accused made false statements in the abstract. As to the charge of abetment, the complainant had not alleged anything against Messrs. F.E. Dinshaw and Raymond, who signed the Statutory Report. They were not charged with making any false statement in the Report, and nothing was urged against them. Hence the Magistrate failed to see how a charge of abetment of the above two directors could be laid against the first four accused in the case.

Continuing the Magistrate observed: "There is not a little of evidence to show that Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Messrs. Walchand Hirachand, M.A. Master or M. D. Raote had abetted N.M. Raiji and K.S. Iyer in the making of the abstract. No evidence of any kind had been led against them to show what assistance they gave to Messrs. Raiji and Iyer in the preparation of the abstract.

There was no evidence to show that Mr. Walchand Hirachand instructed or abetted Messrs. Raiji and Iyer or the two signing directors, Messrs. Raymond and F. E. Dinshaw in the making of the document.

As regards Sir Lallubhai Samaldas the only allegation was that he presided over the meeting of the shareholders. The mere fact that Sir Lallubhai presided at the meeting was no proof that he instigated or raided or abetted in any

(Continued On Page 5.)

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel photographed with Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.L.A., Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Prof. N. R. Malkani, LL.B., Mrs. Malkani and others on his arrival in Delhi from the Gurukul.

PREFERS DEATH TO CHANGE OF RELIGION

Malaviya's Appeal Leads Harijan Boy To Commit Suicide

NASIK, March 16.

A tragic sequel to Pandit Malaviya's appeal for no change of religion has been revealed in the course of police investigations into the death of Bhana Vishram Jadhav, an eighteen-year old Bhangi (sweeper) boy, who jumped into the Godavari from a bridge six feet high in the weekend. A chit was found inside his pocket stating that he was committing suicide, and the reason for it was found in a newspaper cutting pinned inside his coat stating that suicide was better than change of religion.

Police investigations revealed that they boy was highly religious and disliked a sweeper's job. They found in the boy's room numerous newspaper cuttings about Doctor Ambedkar's move for a change in the attitude of Hindu leaders.

It is thought that the boy was torn between loyalty to his community and love of religion.—A. P.

MALAVIYA DETERMINED

Will Repeatedly Strive To Secure Demands Of Nasik Harijans

NASIK, Mar. 17.

Unprecedented scenes of enthusiasm marked the last night's meeting, the biggest ever held on the river bank. The meeting was addressed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya till 1 a.m., and was attended by over 15 000 men and women. "I have done my best, but I am sorry that I have not succeeded to my satisfaction, "declared Pandit Malaviya in feeling terms speaking on his mission here. He added: "I am not going to give up hope, but I shall come here again and again and try again and again till I succeed in satisfying the demands of the Harijans, namely, their entry into Rama's temple, their participation in the Ramrath procession and permission for them to bathe in the Ramkund.

Referring to the Shastris' adamant attitude Pandit Malaviya said the Shastris had refused to accept portions of the Shastras not favouring their views. Therefore it was impossible to argue with them. He concluded saying that they should not give up their efforts but work peacefully and patiently till they succeed.—A. P.

OLD WORKERS DISMISSED

Loco Workshop At Dohad To Be Closed On Saturdays?

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, March 16.

A piquant situation has arisen here due to the Works Manager of Freelandgunj Loco Workshop having served one month's notice on 18 old workers.

Keen disappointment and discontent prevails among the workers and it is surmised that this initial move of the Railway authorities is taken with a view to close the Loco Shops on Saturdays as is being done in Ajmere and Bombay. At a mass meeting attended by 1,000 workers, Mr. Harilal Shah of the local Socialist Party asked them to carry on their struggle against the move.

A New Delhi message says lobby conversations reveal that the Government will renew for another year the Wheat Duty Act. It is anticipated that the duty on wheat, however, will be lowered on account of wheat stocks having reached normal figures.

KARACHI BAN ON MUSLIMS

Meeting To Observe Abdul Quyum Anniversary Prohibited

KARACHI, March 16.

Ten Muslim leaders, including three municipal councillors, have been served with a notice under Section 144, directing them not to hold any meeting or take part in any procession on the 19th instant. The order inter alia states that it appears to the authorities that they were preparing for a meeting and a procession on 19th March in connexion with the execution of Abdul Quyum or suppression of the riots of March 19, 1935, which is likely to lead to a breach of public peace.

DACOITY SEQUEL

The local police have arrested five persons and secured property reported to have been lost in a dacoity near Chorabari last weekend. They have also seized guns and swords alleged to have been used therein.—A. P.

COMMUNAL CLASH AT LATHUR

How Trouble Started

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD, March 17.

Enquiries regarding Hindu-Muslim clash at Lathur elicit that the trouble arose when the Holy procession sung National songs while parading in the streets. Muslims taking objection to the songs incited the religious feelings of the mob who hooted at the processionists at which both parties came to a clash. The result was 22 injured, several seriously, including a police officer. Two deaths are reported.

Investigation is proceeding for bringing the offenders to book. So far no arrests have been made.

Jawaharlal Reaches Delhi

Advises Observance Of Strict Discipline Masses

NEW DELHI, March 17.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President-elect of the Congress, arrived here this morning and was given a rousing reception at the railway station, where a very large crowd including ladies had assembled. Panditji did not very much like the idea of going out in a procession. However, as arrangements had been made he got into a motor car instead of a decorated carriage drawn by two horses, and drove through the city to the Harijan colony.

Panditji broke his journey at Ghaziabad this morning and was met there by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Mahadeo Desai and others who had gone there from Delhi to receive him.

At the Ghaziabad and Shahdara railway stations a large crowd collected and Panditji was presented with an address by the citizens at the respective platforms to which he briefly replied. He felt sure that the public had realised its responsibility and duty which it should not fall to do. He emphasised the need for strict discipline among the masses.

Sardar Patel also addressed the gathering and said that despite great loss, Panditji had taken upon his shoulder the great responsibility of leading the country. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj also arrived with Pandit Jawaharlal.

Babu Rajendra Prasad is arriving this evening and it is expected that after his arrival they will have some important discussions with Gandhiji. Amongst those present at the station were Messrs. M. S. Aney, Krishna Kant Malaviya, Lala Shamlal, Amarendranath Chatterjee, Choudhry Raghbirnath Singh, Asaf Ali, and some other M.L.A.'s and local workers.—A. P.

MAHATMA EMBRACES JAWAHAR

NEW DELHI, March 17.

Touching scenes were witnessed at Gandhi cottage, the Harijan Colony, when Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru reached there to-day. Gandhiji was listening to Ramayana recitation but immediately Pundit Jawaharla. arrived, the Mahatma paternally embraced him and gently patted on his back, and humorously asked if Delhi people had given him too much trouble. Pundit Jawaharlal silently acknowledged the condolences over his bereavement in Kamala's death. Soon after taking tea, Pundit Nehru was closetted with Gandhiji for an hour, while Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Pundit Govind Vallabh Pant and others were waiting in an adjoining room.

All eyes are now centred on the Harijan Colony, where some very vital questions will be discussed on the eve of the Lucknow Session of the National Congress. The chief point which will engage the attention of the Congress leaders will be about the acceptance of offices by Congressmen under the New Constitution.

OFFICE ACCEPTANCE ISSUE

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Satyamurti and others who appear to favour this view are understood to have already placed their viewpoints before Gandhiji. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has not yet however expressed any definite opinion on the question. It is yet too early to say what shape the issue will take finally, but it, is considered likely that Gandhiji will suggest a 'via media' or a formula acceptable to all concerned.

Pandit Nehru, is staying in Delhi for a week, and has not yet begun writing his presidential address. He is studying the political situation, and it is believed he will take it up after departure from Delhi. It will probably be decided by this evening whether Gandhiji will be going to Lucknow or not. Informed quarters believe that his going there, seems to be very probable.

The crowd at the station was immense. Volunteers battled hard to control them. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru received slight injuries on his hand and had practically to run to his car to avoid being mobbed. Pandit Jawaharlal in a statement said:—

JAWAHARLAL'S STATEMENT.

"My deepest gratitude goes out to those innumerable friends and comrades who have shared my sorrow and sent me messages of sympathy and affection. Such messages have come to me in their thousands from all parts of the world, from foreign friends and from Indians living far away from the mother-land. They have come from public bodies and organisations from Congress committees, trade and professional Associations, workers and peasants and great host of individuals. A brave and true comrade of us has left us and if I feel lonely and desolate the warmth and abundance of the affection of my countrymen has enveloped me and given me strength and courage. Before that love and over-flowing goodwill. I feel humble and bow my head. How can I thank them. —A.P.

New Military Secretary At G. H. Q.

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 17.

Maj.-General N. C. Bannatyne assumed the officiating appointment of Military Secretary, Army Headquarters, vice Maj.-General W. L. O. Twiss who proceeded to take up his new appointment as Commander of Burma (India) District.

GUIDE AND LEADER OF HIS PEOPLE

Ex-Dewan Pays Tribute To Maharajah Of Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, March 16.

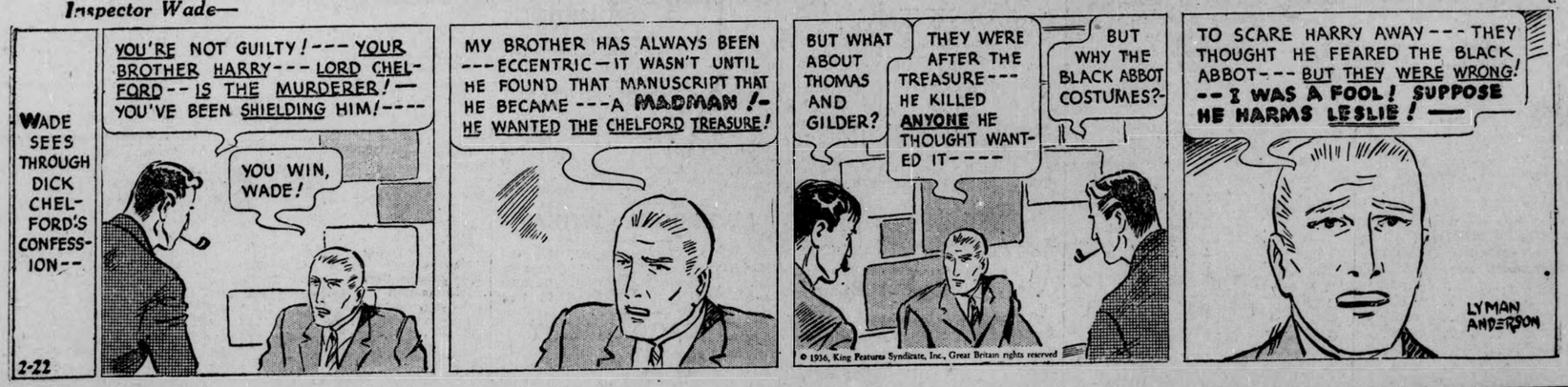
All India industries fair will be a special feature of this year's celebrations of the birthday of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore which comes off on November 12 according to decision taken by a public meeting held this evening under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur V. S. Subramania Iyer, ex-Dewan of Travancore. Sports, music, dramas and indigenous art will also form part of the celebrations.

A general committee for conducting the celebrations has been constituted wih Dewan Bahadur V. S. M. Subramania Iyer as President and a working committee has also been formed.

Opening the proceedings of the meeting Mr. Subramania Iyer paid a tribute to His Highness the Maharajah said that during the short period of his rule, His Highness had proved that he was guide and leader of his people in the path of progress in all spheres of activity. All their activities for public well-being were centred round the Maharajah who was their inspiration. —A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*


WADE SEES THROUGH DICK CHELFORD'S CONFESSION--
YOU'RE NOT GUILTY!--- YOUR BROTHER HARRY--- LORD CHELFORD--IS THE MURDERER!— YOU'VE BEEN SHIELDING HIM!----
YOU WIN, WADE!
MY BROTHER HAS ALWAYS BEEN ---ECCENTRIC—IT WASN'T UNTIL HE FOUND THAT MANUSCRIPT THAT HE BECAME ---A MADMAN!- HE WANTED THE CHELFORD TREASURE!
BUT WHAT ABOUT THOMAS AND GILDER?
THEY WERE AFTER THE TREASURE--- HE KILLED ANYONE HE THOUGHT WANTED IT----
BUT WHY THE BLACK ABBOT COSTUMES?-
TO SCARE HARRY AWAY--- THEY THOUGHT HE FEARED THE BLACK ABBOT--- BUT THEY WERE WRONG! --I WAS A FOOL! SUPPOSE HE HARMS LESLIE!—
2-22
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LYMAN ANDERSON

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.